THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VIII—No. 6. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, JULY 8, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

LATEST FROM MEXICO.

Future Policy of Juarez—Probable Convocation of a Congress at the Capital, and the Tender of His Resignation—The Austrian Steamer Elizabeth and the United States Revenue Cutter Wilderness Ordered to Vera Cruz—No Confirmation of Santa Anna's Death.

NEW ORLEANS, July 6.—Late advices from the Juarez headquarters afford some notes as to the future policy of the Liberal President. It is stated that upon his entering into the City of Mexico he will convoke a Congress at the capital, into whose hands he will deliver the Government, offering his resignation. That this is a mere ruse, out of which to make political capital, is generally believed. Though with the contending factions in Mexico there may be some doubt of his re-election, Juarez at least expects, by such action, to harmonize the existing factions in his distracted country; and that he will, upon the convocation of a Mexican Congress, tender his resignation, comes through the most authentic sources.

The Austrian Consul to-day received orders from Vienna for the return of the Austrian frigate Elizabeth to Vera Cruz, via Havana. On her arrival in Mexico she is ordered to receive on board any Austrians to be found there, and remain off the harbor for further orders.

Collector Kellogg has received orders from the Government to prepare the cutter Wilderness for sea, to leave at 7 P. M. for Vera Cruz, to which point she carries important despatches from the State Department.

Mrs. President Juarez and suite were tendered a passage on the revenue cutter, but as they have not arrived at this hour, the vessel sails without them. No confirmation of Santa Anna's execution has yet been received.

Arrival of a Portion of the Vera Cruz Garrison in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 6.—Colonel Soudriet and the other officers of the Vera Cruz garrison, who arrived in Mobile by the French sloop-of-war Tabasco, have come to this city.

The Capital Surrendered to the Liberals—Marquez Reported Escaped.

MATAMORAS, June 28.—The trial, if such it can be called, of Ferdinand Maximilian, Archduke of Austria, late Emperor of Mexico, ended on the 14th instant. The Emperor, Miramon, and Mejia were sentenced to be shot at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 16th, but at the request of the prisoners, they were granted three days to make their last dispositions, and were to be executed on the 19th. Such is the contents of my last letter. A courier from San Luis de Potosi, where the Liberal Government has its seat, arrived in this city yesterday morning with the following despatches, which were published in a San Luis paper:—

[FIRST DESPATCH.]

TACUBAYA, June 20, 9 P. M.—Citizen Mejia, Minister of War, San Luis Potosi:—General Leonardo Marquez was deposed yesterday in Mexico. Don Ramon Tavera succeeded him. At 3 o'clock P. M., the latter demanded an interview. The interview took place this morning. Tavera demands guarantees of life and properties, which I cannot nor ought to concede, but his anxiety is such that I ordered the cessation of hostilities until your answer

PORFIRIO DIAZ.

[SECOND TELEGRAM.]

SAN LUIS POTOSI, June 20—10·15 P. M.—Citizen Porfirio Diaz, Tacubaya:—Your telegram of this date relative to the demand of Ramon Tabera is received. The Citizen President of the Republic replies that you be guided by the circular issued on the 4th of March last, which does not admit rebels in arms to make conditions of surrender to the legitimate Government. (Signed) MEJIA.

[THIRD TELEGRAM.]

TACUBAYA, June 21.—Citizen Mejia, Minister of War:—I have the honor to inform you that the City of Mexico has surrendered, and that its defenders are now as prisoners of war at the disposal of the Supreme Government. I leave this moment for the capital with the object to dictate convenient orders to ensure public security and tranquillity. Please inform the President of the above, in order that he may dictate his orders relative to the prisoners. I would respectfully suggest that the seat of the Government be at once removed to the capital.

(Signed) PORFIRIO DIAZ.

[FOURTH TELEGRAM.]

SAN LUIS POTOSI, June 21, 3·30 P. M.—Citizen General Porfirio Diaz, Mexico:—The President received with satisfaction your telegram announcing the surrender of the City of Mexico, and begs you and your worthy command to accept his compliments. The Government will take into consideration your suggestions relative to the prisoners, military and civil. As for the troops of Mexican origin, you can dispose of them as you think fit, setting them at liberty or enlisting them in your command. Those of foreign origin you will keep prisoners, subject to the order of the Supreme Government, and furnish a list of their number, with their antecedents, and all explanations you may have. The Government will consider your suggestion relative to the removal of the seat of the Government.

(Signed) MEJIA, Minister of War.

The same paper states that Maximilian, Miramon, and Mejia were shot on the 19th instant, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Marquez, with a small party, made his escape from the capital, and his whereabouts was unknown.

Austrian Officers from Vera Cruz Waiting to Join an Expedition Against Juarez—Their Determination to Avenge the Death of Maximilian.

SOUTHWEST PASS (via New Orleans), July 7.—The Raleigh, hence for Havana, has on board about ten Austrian officers, who arrived from Vera Cruz, via Mobile, and now go to Havana with the view of remaining there until they have an opportunity to join some Mexican chieftain at enmity with Juarez. Among them are Major Herror and Darnings Bureau. The latter was military commissary at Vera Cruz. They declare that they will remain in Mexico and avenge Maximilian's death; that a few days will see a powerful chieftain at the head of a large anti-Juarez party, and the remnant of the Austrians will rendezvous at Havana, from from which point they will return to Mexico.

The Filibustering Movement—Steps Taken in Washington Towards a Raid on Mexico to Avenge Maximilian's Death.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—A private and informal gathering of about forty persons, principally foreigners and ex-Confederates, took place last evening to discuss the project of raising a company of volunteers for Mexico, and to join what it is generally anticipated will be either a regular or filibustering expedition for that country. The company, to be called Maximilian's Avengers, to number over a hundred picked men. No steps were taken towards organization, as it was concluded to await the action of some other point first; it would be preferred at the North.

Arrival of Imperial Officers from Vera Cruz and Sisal—Santa Anna Still in Confinement—Indignation of the Populace Against Him—Shooting of Imperial Generals in Yucatan—Terms for the Surrender of Vera Cruz Arranged—Vera Cruz Panic Stricken—Imperial Accounts.

HAVANA, June 27.—The Spanish steamer Ciudad Condal, from Vera Cruz on the 20th and Sisal on the 23d, arrived at this port on the 25th inst., with ninety-nine passengers.

Among the most notable of the refugees by said steamer I noticed General Taboada, who commanded the Imperialist forces in Vera Cruz, and whose doings on the arrival of Santa Anna gave rise to the old hero's last fiasco. No less than eight individuals of his family accompany him.

Another notable character, the high and mighty ex-Imperial Commissary of Yucatan, Salazar Ilarregui, has arrived in the Spanish steamer. The fact is that Merida had to surrender at last, after a fruitless and disastrous resistance, and now the whole of Yucatan is in the hands of the Liberals.

General Santa Anna had been removed from Sisal to Campeche, where the populace were very much infuriated against him. The General was sent there in a small gunboat, and when he was taken ashore he recurred to the magnificent reception he met with in that city in the year 1835, as Commandant-General, so different to that which awaited him in 1867.

From the moment he put his foot on shore the populace, composed of all castes and colors, got up a tremendous hue and cry in the most insulting terms, and the leader of this mob approached the General so near that he found it necessary to repulse him rather roughly himself. These violent proceedings, however, were decidedly disapproved of by the respectable part of the inhabitants. The General continued in prison, without any communication whatever with outsiders; but in case any tumult were to break out among the mob, demanding his life, it was not improbable that he would be sacrificed to their fury, just as was the case with General Espejo, Senors Govantes, Avila, and Ponce, after the fall of Merida. Espejo was the Military Commander of Calquisnini; Nicolas Govantes, Prefect of Campeche, and N. Ponce, Prefect of the Island of Carmen. They were all shot on the 20th instant.

It was currently reported and believed in Campeche that documents of a very important nature had been found in the possession of General Santa Anna.

The terms for the surrender of Vera Cruz to General Benavides had been signed.

A letter dated Vera Cruz, 20th inst., to the following effect, has been received from a Liberal source:—Senor Carran, one of the richest and most prominent merchants in Vera Cruz, is at Sacrificios just now, where he is making arrangements with the Imperial commissary for the capitulation of Vera Cruz to General Benavides. Under these circumstances the feelings among the three prevailing parties grow desperate. The garrison appears determined to do anything rather than surrender. The Republicans, joined by the American and English Consuls, are for supporting Juarez; and the pigmy party, led on by a few military chiefs, would like to pronounce for Santa Anna. The latter party sent a commissioner by the last French steamer to Havana—the France—to look for Santa Anna, presuming that the General went on in the Virginia. Not meeting with him he proceeded to New York.

Everything is in a most disorganized state, and the disorder increases daily, which may at last prove disastrous. In the Plaza de Armas, and at the corners of the principal streets, guns have been placed since the 16th ult., and the next day seven earthworks, mounted with artillery, were thrown up. The consternation is general; a conflict is inevitable, and before long the hour for thirst for blood and vengeance may arrive. Senor Carran has arrived, since the above, from Sacrificios; on reaching the wharf General Toboada committed violence on him by wrenching out of his hands a despatch he brought for the American Consul, as also a free pass which the Prefect had granted him to go to Sacrificios. The General desisted afterwards from his purpose, and will probably be banished.

In a hot discussion which the commandant of San Juan de Ulua Castle had with the Imperial Commissary, the former told him he was too timid to confront the actual situation, and that the Commissary ought to give up the command to him. As the latter resisted, the commandant reminded him that the castle was under his command, and that he could place his artillery in such a way as to sweep away all the impostors that were in the city; and, sure enough, seven pieces of heavy calibre have appeared mounted towards the city. The parties have since had another meeting, and Bureau having become very much alarmed, it has almost been decided that he resigns his post in favor of this Perez Gomez, whose second was then to take command of the castle, and General Cuevas would, in that case, be named General-in-Chief and Director of the Artillery.

The Imperialist accounts are now exceedingly meagre, and it may be presumed that henceforth they will keep so. However, I must give you what I get.

It is reported from Mexico that General Marquez made a sally by the Nino Perdido road, with six thousand men, and succeeded so far as to introduce a large convoy. A fight ensued, and the Republicans suffered severe losses in dead and wounded, while Marquez made many prisoners.

Accounts from San Luis Potosi state that Marquez had imprisoned several families of the Liberals, which, together with other prisoners, he was determined to have shot should the lives of Maximilian and his generals not be saved. Miramon's wife had implored Juarez personally to pardon her husband—she was well treated and received a few words of consolation—but it was rumored that the prisoners of Queretaro had been sentenced to death, and that the Cabinet of Juarez were in deliberation on this matter.—*N. Y. Herald.*

THE SOUTH.

VIRGINIA.

Military Institute—Maury Wishes to Join the Faculty.

A correspondent of the Richmond *Whig*, in a letter from Lexington, Va., 2d inst., devoted to the praises of the Virginia Military Institute, gives the following:—

Important changes have been made in the corps of professors. Major N. B. Hardin, a distinguished graduate of the Institute, who has been engaged as a practical and analytical chemist in New York city since the war, will soon return to fill the chair of General and Applied Chemistry, Colonel McDonald retaining that of Geology, Mineralogy, and Metallurgy.

Dr. R. L. Madison will resume his place in the Institute at the next session as Professor of Animal and Vegetable Physiology. Colonel William Gilham is still Professor of Agriculture, but will not return to the Institute, I learn, until the general improved condition of the State renders his chair of greater practical importance.

The friends of science, the admirers of splendid attainments, and the lovers of true nobility of soul, will be rejoiced to learn that so soon as he obtains permission to return to this country, Captain Matthew F. Maury will be added to the brilliant list that already adorns the Institute. I learn from unquestionable authority that such is his wish and purpose, with the view of thus devoting the remainder of his days to the service of his beloved native state.

It is in contemplation by the Institute authorities to undertake very soon a complete geographical and geological survey of Virginia, under the special and immediate superintendence of General G. W. Lee, Captain John M. Brooke, and Colonel M. M. McDonald, to whom will be added Captain M. Maury, when he is able to join them. Another new feature will probably soon be engrafted on our distinguished military school. Major Whittlesey, of the United States Army, is here to consult with the Board and faculty upon a general system of military instruction for the country at large, about to be inaugurated under the auspices of General U. S. Grant. I cannot go into details at present, but the proposed scheme will enlist the patronage and favor of the Federal Government in behalf of the colleges that adopt it.

ORDERS BY GENERAL ORD.

The Collection of Poll Taxes Upon Freedmen Prohibited—Information to be Furnished the Freedmen.

General Ord, commanding the Fourth Military District, has issued the subjoined two orders, in relation to the first of which the Jackson (Miss.) *Clarion* says:—

"By order No. 15, civil officers are forbidden to collect the tax levied upon freedwomen and minor freedmen under the sixth section of the act of November, 1865. This section, as we published some days ago, was repealed by the Legislature, February 13, 1867, in view of its manifestly discriminating character; but in some of the counties, sheriffs were still proceeding to collect it on the ground that the repealing statute had reference to the assessments of the present year, and not of the past—a construction which we do not think is warranted by the law itself, or the intention of its framers."

POLL TAXES AND PENALTIES.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH MILITARY DISTRICT, MISSISSIPPI AND ARKANSAS, VICKSBURG, Miss., June 27, 1867.—It appearing that a poll tax, authorized to be imposed upon freedmen by the County Boards of Police in the State of Mississippi, under Section 6 of the Act of the Legislature approved November 21, 1865, entitled "An act to amend the Vagrant Laws," is still levied and collected, and this act, so far as it discriminates against freedmen, being manifestly contrary to the act of Congress passed April 13, 1866, commonly called the Civil Rights bill, therefore all civil officers are hereby forbidden to levy or collect any tax imposed upon freedmen or negroes as a class, or that is not equally laid upon all persons without distinction of race or color, and such officers are likewise prohibited, in the case of freedmen or negroes, from inflicting or executing any fine or penalty, such as hiring to labor for non-payment of taxes, or recognizing any rule of evidence which penalty or evidence is not actually executed upon and applied to white men under similar circumstances. All civil officers will be held to strict accountability for failing to comply with the instructions herein promulgated. Post commanders and officers of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands in this district will report any violations of the foregoing order which may come to their knowledge.

By command of Brevet Major-General ORD.
O. D. GREENE, Assistant Adjutant-General.
Official:—JOHN TYLER, First Lieutenant 43d United States Infantry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

INFORMATION FOR THE FREEDMEN.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH MILITARY DISTRICT, MISSISSIPPI AND ARKANSAS, VICKSBURG, Miss., June 29, 1867.—As mistaken ideas on the subject of registering and voting may spread or arise among the freedmen in this District, which, if not corrected, would tend to prevent them from registering and voting, Sub-District Commanders will direct the agents of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands to visit every important plantation within their reach, and instruct the freedmen upon these points. They and registers will inform the freedmen that the registration, where their names have to be entered and an oath taken, is not for the purpose of imposing any tax, or holding them to any military or other service, but simply to enable them to share equally with the white men in the privilege of choosing who shall hold office in the county, State, and United States wherein they reside, and that unless they register they may be deprived of this privilege.

Whenever freedmen are interfered with, threatened or deprived of any advantage, place or hire, on account of their registering or showing a wish to register, they will be informed it is their duty to register such interference or deprivation, so that the party offending may be dealt with according to law. Registers and officers of the army throughout the District will report all such offenders to the Assistant Adjutant-General at these headquarters, with the names of witnesses, date and places given carefully, so that the offense may be punished.

By command of Brevet Major-General ORD.
O. D. GREENE, Assistant Adjutant-General.
Official:—JOHN TYLER, First Lieutenant Forty-third United States Infantry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

Letter from General Sheridan.

General Sheridan was invited to attend the laying of the corner-stone of a soldiers' monument in Detroit on the Fourth, and returned the following answer:—

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, NEW ORLEANS, June 28, 1867.—General John Robertson, Detroit, Michigan.—General:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your kind invitation to attend the meeting of the Michigan Soldiers' Monument Association, on the occasion of laying the corner-stone on the Fourth of July. I regret that on account of official duties I will be unable to attend.

It would give me the greatest pleasure to again meet those with whom I first started to assist in crushing Rebellion, the officers and soldiers of the 2d Michigan Cavalry, also the gallant officers and soldiers whom I had the honor to command up to the surrender of the Rebel armies; but the war with me has not yet closed, and now prevents the gratification of this desired pleasure.

I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant, PHIL. H. SHERIDAN, Major General.

BLOODY RIOT IN TENNESSEE.

Union Leaguers and Conservatives, White and Black, Rioting in Franklin—One White Man Killed and Eight Wounded—Eighteen Blacks Wounded, Three Mortally—A Militiaman Killed by an Ex-Rebel Captain.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 7.—John Trimble, candidate for Congress, and two candidates for the State Legislature, all radicals, had an appointment to speak yesterday at Franklin, Williamson county. A large number of persons, white and black, attended, among the latter members of a loyal league, about eighty in number, who paraded the streets in regalia, with a band of music, and armed, occasionally firing a salute. The candidates were heard without interruption, the speaking lasting until about half-past 4 o'clock.

Subsequently, however, Trimble, when not present, was denounced on the public square, and one of the legislative candidates badgered for something he had said. Much excitement arose, and symptoms of ill feeling between some of the whites and colored Leaguers were developed. The Leaguers retired in bad humor to a grove, where they were followed by a son of Dr. Cliffe, who, in a conciliatory address, advised them to disperse. They agreed to do this, and marched back to their hall.

By this time night came on, and after stowing away their regalia, etc., they left the hall and returned to the public square, where a collision immediately occurred. It is alleged that they were fired on by a party of white and colored conservatives, a man named Cady, a livery stable keeper, firing the first shot. The fire was instantly returned. The affair lasted but a few moments—half a minute, perhaps. There appeared to be a volley in attack, and a scattering reply, resulting in the death of Cady, who was shot through the heart, and the wounding of eight whites and eighteen blacks. Three of the latter are mortally wounded. Some of the wounded blacks are conservatives. The radical blacks were much exasperated, and threatened to return and renew the fight; but Dr. Cliffe interposed, and prevailed upon them to desist.

An official investigation will be necessary to fix the responsibility for this murderous affair. On one hand it is charged that the colored Leaguers were armed, were menacing in deportment and desired a fight; on the other that they had been previously and repeatedly assaulted, and they were armed in self defense, and the attack evinced a preparation and design to do so. It was apprehended that the difficulties would be renewed to-day, but all is quiet.

A company of the 45th Regulars left this place this afternoon for Franklin to maintain quiet. The affair is deplored by all parties. On Saturday one of a company of militia, stationed at Tullahoma, was shot and killed by Dewitt Bennet, a captain in the late Rebel army. Inspector General Hunt has taken steps to preserve the peace there and to have the murder investigated.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Copy of the New Supplementary Act.

An Act supplementary to an Act entitled an Act to provide for the more efficient government of the Rebel States, passed March 2, 1867, and the Act supplementary thereto, passed March 23, 1867.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That it is hereby declared to have been the true intent and meaning of the Acts of March 2 and March 23 1867, to which this Act is a supplement, that governments then existing in the Rebel States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Florida, Texas, and Arkansas, were illegal and void, and that thereafter said governments were to be continued subject in all respects to the military commanders of the respective districts, and to the authority of Congress only.

Section 2. And be it further enacted, That said acts, to which this is a supplement, shall be construed to authorize the officer assigned to the command of any military district under said acts, whenever he shall deem it necessary to the due performance of his duties under said acts, to remove or suspend from office any municipal or State officer, or persons exercising authority under or by virtue of any so-called State Government existing in his district; and to appoint another person instead of the officer or person so removed, if he shall deem proper so to do, and to authorize the officer assigned to the command of any military district under said acts, whenever he may deem it necessary as aforesaid, to prohibit, suspend or set aside, any act or proceeding of any such State or municipal government, or any act or thing done under or by virtue of its authority; it being the intention of said act that, during its continuance, said so-called State Governments of the Rebel States shall be allowed to continue only as subordinate to, and subject to the control of the officers assigned to the military districts aforesaid respectively, and to Congress; and all acts heretofore done by any such officer in accordance herewith shall be deemed valid.

Section 3. And be it further enacted, That the boards of registration of the several military districts established by the acts to which this is additional, shall admit to registration only such persons as they deem entitled to be registered by the acts aforesaid. They shall not regard the taking of the oath prescribed in the act of March 23, 1867, conclusive evidence of the right of the person taking it to be registered, but *prima facie* only; and may receive such evidence under oath, relating thereto, as they may deem proper, either from the person applying to be registered or others, and either of the members of said boards are hereby authorized to administer oaths or affirmations, and examine witnesses touching the right of any person to be registered. Said boards of registration may strike from the list of voters the name of any one already mentioned who, in their judgment, improperly took the oath prescribed in the act to which this is additional, or was not entitled by said acts to be registered, and shall not be bound or governed in their action by any opinion of any officer of the United States Government. Record evidence shall not be required by said boards to prove participation in the Rebellion, but parole evidence of fact of such participation shall be deemed by said boards sufficient to effect the disfranchisement provided for by the acts to which this is additional.

Section 4. And be it further enacted, That no civil court of the United States, or of any State, shall have jurisdiction of any action or proceeding, civil or criminal, against any such District Commander, or any officer or person acting by his authority, for or on account of any act done by him in his official capacity under this act, or under the acts to which it is supplementary, to wit, the act named in the first section of this act, and the act of March 23, 1867, supplementary thereto.

Section 5. And be it further enacted, That no District Commander shall be relieved from the command assigned to him under the aforesaid acts unless the Senate shall have first advised and consented to his removal, or unless by sentence of court-martial he shall be cashiered or dismissed from the army, or unless he shall consent to be so relieved.

NEW AXIOM.—A thorn in the bush is worth two in the hand.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST EUROPEAN ADVICES.

Financial and Commercial Report to Noon To-day.

By the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, July 8—Noon.—Consols for money, 94¾; U. S. Five-twenties, 73; Illinois Central, 76; Erie R. R., 44.

LIVERPOOL, July 8—Noon.—Cotton dull; the sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales. Middling Uplands, 10½d; Middling Orleans, 11d; Bredstuffs, Provisions, and Produce are unchanged.

LONDON, July 8—Noon.—There are no changes in the markets to report.

The Weser Arrived Out.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 8.—The steamer Weser from New York, has arrived.

Foreign News Per Steamer City of London.

NEW YORK, July 8.—The steamer City of London brings European dates to the 27th ult.

The Earl of Belmore is to become Governor of New South Wales.

Startling developments continue to be made in regard to the outrages perpetrated under the auspices of the Sheffield Trades' Union. Murder, arson, and other crimes were freely confessed to by men in the employ of the Union against those who had given offense.

In the House of Lords an important debate on the Irish Church had taken place. Earl Russell favored a proposition by Earl Grey of dividing the revenues of the Established Church in Ireland between the Roman Catholic and Protestant clergy, in order to found a permanent peace in Ireland.

The North German Constitution bill has been signed by the King of Prussia, and promulgated. It was to go into operation July 1. The Diet was closed on the 29th ult. with a congratulatory message from the King, who gives an assurance of an enduring peace.

CAPE ISLAND AFFAIRS.

The Churches Yesterday—First Hop of the Season To-night, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

CAPE ISLAND, July 8.

The weather this morning is very pleasant. The churches yesterday were all well filled. The Episcopalians held Divine service in the parlor of the American House. It was filled almost entirely by ladies. Rev. Mr. Reilly, of Philadelphia, officiated.

Collector Cake and Congressman Cake, with their families, arrived here on Saturday.

The first hop of the season comes off at Congress Hall this evening. It promises to be a brilliant affair. Mark Hassler has charge of the details. The next hop will take place at the Columbia House to-morrow evening. As preparations are being made to give it *eclat*, a grand time may be expected.

The arrivals since Friday have been quite large.

General Richard Coulter, and a party of friends, had quite a pleasant excursion in the yacht Advance, Captain Smith, to the Fishing Banks on Saturday. He is as accomplished a sailor as he is a brave and gallant soldier. The General bears upon his body several wounds, which he received in the Mexican war and in the Rebellion.

An excursion from Philadelphia will arrive here at ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

CAPE ISLAND, July 8.—The yacht Delaware arrived here this morning, and the crew are quartered at the Columbia House. The thermometer this morning stands at seventy-two.

Newspaper Mortality in Richmond.

RICHMOND, July 6.—This afternoon Judge Meredith granted a charter to ten citizens of Richmond, including R. T. Daniel, James Lyons, and Thomas H. Wynne, for the purpose of incorporating a company to be known as the "Richmond *Examiner* and *Enquirer* Newspaper Company," with a capital of $25,000. Both papers thus lose their individuality and become merged in one. Three of the Richmond papers have then, it might be said, become extinct in the space of about a month; but three remain to contest the risks of fortune. The amalgamated organ, with this fresh infusion of capital and patronage, will become, it is expected, the foremost paper of the State, and the only conservative one left in Richmond, as both the *Whig* and the *Despatch* have gone within hand-shaking distance of the radicals.

National Bank Irregularities.

BOSTON, July 8.—The indiscretions and irregularities of the National Bank system will have further developments from an arrest which has been secretly and quietly made here of Mr. John Fuller, Cashier of the Merchants' National Bank, for illegally abstracting the funds of the Bank, the same being a violation of the law of Congress, and a bribe being accepted in consideration of such abstraction. The offense is associated with the recent transactions of Messrs. Milton, Ward & Co., of this city, and Leighton, of New York. The complaint was made by the United States District Attorney.

Mr. Stevens' New Reconstruction Bill.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The new Reconstruction bill presented by Representative Stevens, and published in a few of the newspapers this morning, is not the bill which will be reported to the House of Representatives.

The Committee on Reconstruction on Saturday merely informally agreed to it, in order that it might be printed.

This morning the Committee made various modifications, and rewrote some parts of it. The bill will probably be reported to-day. It is now in the printers' hands.

Fire in Cambridge, Mass.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., July 7.—The newly finished dwelling houses in this city, owned by ex-Mayor Raymond, were destroyed by fire this afternoon. Loss about $15,000, on which there was an insurance of one-half.

Original Letter of John Wesley.

Mrs. Ann Partridge, aged over eighty years and a resident of Union, Erie county, Pa., has presented to Allegheny College, Meadville, as a centenary offering, an original letter of John Wesley, the founder of Methodism, received by her from her aunt, Miss Padbury, to whom it was written under the following circumstances:—The followers of Wesley were making efforts to build themselves a chapel, and the parish minister, with the help of a mob, would tear down by night what they erected in day time. This lady wrote to Mr. Wesley asking his advice in the matter, and the following is his reply:—

LONDON October 20, 1787.—My Dear Betty:—I love to see anything that comes from you, although it be upon a melancholy occasion. Nothing can be done on the Court of King's Bench till the latter end of next week at the soonest, and till then, I am trying all milder means which may possibly avail. If nothing can be done this way, we can but fight at sharps there. But prayer and fasting are of excellent uses: but if God be for us, who can be against us? Possibly I shall visit you this winter. I always am, my dear Betsy,

Yours, most affectionately, J. WESLEY.

Chess in Paris and in New York.

The Paris correspondence of the London *Daily News* says:—"There are chess tournaments held every evening in the conference saloon or in the international concert-room of the Club. The most celebrated chess players join in these contests. Among the foremost are Anderssen of London, Neumann of Berlin, and the champion of Prussia. Mr. Morphy—the king of chess—is to be here, and has announced his willingness to give odds to the greatest among the great, so that there is no doubt that the Chess Congress of 1867 will be one of absorbing interest, and will be a memorable one in the history of this noble game." Morphy's determination to give odds doubtless excludes him from the Congress, but will give extraordinary interest to the meeting of great players. We have no report of any games by Anderssen.

The New York Chess Club is nightly playing its telegraphic match with the Detroit Club. The first game is not ended.

THE INDIAN WAR.

News from Custer's Command to the 6th Inst.—Several Engagements with the Enemy.

OMAHA, Nebraska, July 7.—The following has just been received at headquarters from General Custer's command, dated at Riverside, Colorado, forty miles west of Fort Sedgwick, July 6:—

On the 24th ult. forty-five Sioux attacked a detachment of twenty-five men, under Captain Hamilton, near the forks of the Republican. After a gallant fight the Indians were defeated and driven off, with a loss of two warriors killed and several wounded, Hamilton losing only one horse. On the same day a large band of Sioux warriors surrounded Custer's camp, endeavoring to stampede the horses, but were repulsed without the loss of a single animal. On the 26th a war party of Sioux and Cheyennes, numbering five or six hundred, attacked and surrounded forty-eight men of the 7th Cavalry, under Lieutenants Robbins and Cook, who were escorting a supply train from Fort Wallace. The Indians remained about the train for three hours, and made desperate efforts to effect its capture; but after a well contested fight they were also repulsed, with a loss of five warriors killed and several wounded, and one horse captured. Our loss was only two men wounded.

The Attempt to Murder General Strickler—The Assassin Arrested.

From the Lawrence (Kansas) Journal, July 3.

The following account of the attempt to murder General H. J. Strickler, which we take from an extra of the Topeka *Record*, will be read with painful and startling interest by our readers. General Strickler is an old resident of the State, and is one of our best citizens, and is wide and favorably known throughout the State. The *Record* says:—

"About 4 P. M. Monday, July 1, an attempt was made to murder General H. J. Strickler, at his residence, near Tecumseh, in this county. It was reported on the street on Monday evening that he was dead, but the arrival of Dr. Bailey, who had been called to attend him, contradicted the story, and the doctor says that it is probable that he will live. He was shot by William Bushman, a half-breed Indian, who lived just west of Topeka. The ball from the revolver entered the mouth, broke the upper jaw, and lodged in the back part of the neck. Mr. Strickler's version, as we have heard it, is that he was shelling corn in his granary, and hearing a noise, he turned and saw Bushman in the act of firing. Bushman after firing started at once for Topeka, but was soon followed by a party who overtook him this side of Tecumseh. He refused to be taken and showed fight, and before he was arrested was shot three times, once in the face, and twice in the back. Bushman was brought in and confined in the calaboose, and fourteen buckshot taken from his body by Dr. Greene. He is a man about twenty-four years old, of good education. General Strickler is well known all over the State, having been prominent in Kansas matters for the past ten years."

—The richer a man makes his food, the poorer he makes his appetite.

FOR THE SUFFERERS BY THE EXPLOSION, Mayor McMichael received this morning from Mrs. H. J. Biddle the sum of $50.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Monday, July 8, 1867.

The Stock Market was rather dull this morning, but prices were steady. Government bonds continue in fair demand. 102 was bid for 10-40s; 109 for 6s of 1881; 107¾ for June and August 7·30s; 108½ for '64 5-20s; and 107¾ for July, '65, 5-20s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 99½, and old do. at 95.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Reading sold largely at from 53@53¼, dividend off; Little Schuylkill at 31, an advance of ½; Camden and Amboy at 130¼, a decline of ¾; Pennsylvania Railroad at 53, no change; Catawissa preferred at 29½, no change, and Lehigh Valley at 58, no change; 56½ was bid for Minehill; 35 for North Pennsylvania; 29 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do.; 28½ for Philadelphia and Erie, and 42½ for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 17½ was bid for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 27½ for Spruce and Pine; 44 for Chesnut and Walnut; 12 for Hestonville; and 30½ for Green and Coates.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 106½ was bid for Seventh National; 140 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 55 for Commercial; 105 for Northern Liberties; 31 for Mechanics'; 106 for Southwark; 95 for Western; 31 for Manufacturers'; and 110 for Tradesmen's.

Canal shares were firmly held. Lehigh Navigation sold at 46¾; and Morris Canal at 55. 19¾ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 30½ for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 118½ for Morris Canal preferred; 16½ for Susquehanna Canal; and 56¾ for Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 139; 11 A. M., 138¾; 12 M., 138½; 1 P. M., 138¾.

—The following article on the "Influx of Bullion, and the Coming Harvest," is from the city article of the London *Times* of June 24:—

"Neither the favorable harvest weather nor the arrival of a further quarter of a million of gold from America have had the slightest influence on the funds. The public, who purchased largely a month ago, are unable to resist the temptation to realize the five per cent. profit that has accrued, and are satisfied for the present to let the proceeds lie idle at their bankers', who in their turn find it difficult to obtain employment for it at two per cent. Thus far it is evident the revival of financial confidence has scarcely made any progress either in Paris or London. The unparalleled accumulation of bullion and the low rates of discount have rendered it impossible to obstruct a certain advance in the prices of the funds; but the inherent feeling of distrust is almost as strong as ever, and consequently when holders discover that they can actually obtain a fair profit on their original investments, they rush to secure it, as if there could be no hope of its permanence. A similar tendency pervades every department of trade, and by checking all orders for foreign goods, except such as are indispensable, increases the prospect of a large continuance of the influx of bullion.

"The possibility of another indifferent harvest constituted the only apparent contingency that might be likely to turn the tide, and now that the promise of abundance seems to be daily strengthened, the problem as to the point the plethora in the money market is likely to reach, and the mode in which it will ultimately find development, becomes more than ever interesting."

—The same journal, on the 25th of June, in its money article, says:—

"According to advices from Frankfort, the plethora of money, and the peaceful turn of political affairs continue to influence the markets, and prices improve steadily. Austrian stocks are in particular request, great confidence being placed in the policy of Baron von Buest, with regard to whom an opinion prevails 'that if he be allowed by the ecclesiastical and military parties to finish the work he has so well begun, Austria will five years hence be a mighty and solvent State again.' While Austrian credit is thus in process of recovery, that of America has experienced a check, a continuous number of sales forced on a reluctant market having prevented United States Bonds from participating in the rise witnessed in all other descriptions. Every attempt to introduce 1885 bonds has hitherto failed, the conviction being that it would only lead to an overflooding of the European markets, and proportionately diminish the number of holders in America, and the guarantee at present furnished by an identity of interest."

—The New York *Herald* of to-day says:—

"The recovery which is now going forward in England from the monetary depression which culminated in the great financial panic of last year, is a gratifying symptom of a revival of confidence in that country. Had it not been for the mistaken views of the leaders of British political opinion with respect to the duration and final issue of the war in the United States, the causes which operated to produce that panic would not have existed, for the previous inflation, of which it was the consequence, would not have been experienced. The stoppage of the cotton supply from the Southern States threw a large amount of capital out of employment, and new channels of usefulness had to be formed to absorb it. There were not wanting, of course, speculators to organize new enterprises and promote financial schemes, and to these the British public lent a ready and willing ear. Cotton rose rapidly in price, and it was confidently predicted that America would never resume her former place in the cotton markets of the world. Hence attention was turned to Egypt, to India, and elsewhere, as cotton fields designed to supply the looms of Manchester, and cotton-growing companies rose like mushrooms within a radius of half a mile of the London Stock Exchange. All went on prosperously with these and thousands of similar undertakings, and prices rose higher from month to month on the Stock Exchange and in the cotton market till the war in the United States suddenly terminated and a new prospect unfolded itself. A panic in cotton following, a previous decline of magnitude involved the loss of many millions sterling in England alone, and its effects extended to India and the other cotton-growing countries, where immense havoc was committed. The financial depression through which England passed, however, more than discounted the results of peace in the United States, and hence a new period of speculation has set in which is likely to culminate in another great inflation, although not as great as the former one. This time it will partake more of the character of national prosperity instead of bubble companies. In this country we are just escaping from a somewhat similar, although much less severe, period of commercial depression as that through which England passed, arising from popular fears of a revulsion and a vague idea that 1867 would witness a panic on a grand scale. There has been an abnormal degree of despondency and gloom, and the enterprise of the nation has been to some extent paralyzed. Now, however, a change for the better has taken place. The people see that all the talk about an early resumption of specie payments and a sweeping revulsion were only false alarms. We have over discounted the results of the termination of the war, and, like the English, we are beginning to feel a sense of restored confidence and to go forward again with enterprising zeal. And this impulse is materially strengthened by the prospect of an unusually abundant harvest. Money is likely to remain cheap and abundant on both sides of the Atlantic for a long time to come, and the indications are of the most encouraging kind for business men."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$5000 Pa 6s, 3 ser. int. c.	102¾	254 sh Lit Sch R....ls.	31
$5000 Pa cp 5s..........	94½	50 sh Penna R.......ls.	53
$1000 Pa R 1m 6s........	97¾	4 do...........c.	53
$10000 Read 6s, '70......	95½	100 sh Read R......s60.	53
$3000 C & Am mss, '89...	93½	100 do.........s60.	53⅛
$1000 do............	93½	150 do.........s60.	53⅛
$5000 do............	93½	100 do.........b60.	53⅛
5 sh Cam & Am........	130¼	100 do.........b30.	53⅛
4 sh Leh N stk........	46½	200 do.........s60.	53
10 sh Morris Cl........	55	100 do.........s30.	53
40 do............	55	400 do.......ls.s30.	53
100 sh Cata Pf. s30wn..	29½	100 do............	53

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 109¾@109⅞; do. 1862, 111¼@111½; do., 1864, 108¾@108⅞; do., 1865, 108¾@108⅞; do., 1865, new, 107¾@107⅞; do. 5s, 10-40s, 102@102¼; do. 7·30s, Aug., 107@107¼; do., June, 106⅞@107; do., July, 106⅞@107; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119·40; do., July, 1864, 118¾@119¼; do. August, 1864, 118¾@118⅞; do., October, 1864, 117¾@117⅞; do., December, 1864, 116¾@117¼; do., May, 1865, 116¼@116¾; do., Aug., 1865, 115¼@115¾; do., September, 1865, 115@115½; October, 1865, 114½@115; Gold, 138¾@139. Silver, 131½@133.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, 109¾@109⅞; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 111¼@111½; do., 1864, 108¾@108⅞; do., 1865, 108¾@108⅞; do. new, 107¾@107⅞; 5s, 10-40s, 102@102¼; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 107@107¼; do., 2d series, 106⅞@107¼; 3d series, 106⅞@107¼; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 117; May, 1865, 116¼; do. August, 1865, 115¼; do. September, 1865, 114¾; do. October, 1865, 114¼.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, July 8.—There is but little demand for Cotton. We quote middling at 26c., and 27c. for New Orleans.

There is no change in Quercitron Bark. The last sale of No. 1 was at $42 ⅌ ton.

The Flour Market continues excessively dull, and prices are drooping. There is no inquiry except for small lots for the supply of the home trade within the range of Saturday's quotations, viz.—$14@16·50 for fancy brands; $10@12 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do.; $9·75@11 for Northwestern extra family; $9@9·50 for extras; and $8@8·50 for superfine. 100 barrels Rye Flour sold at $7. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

There is scarcely any demand for Wheat. New red ranges from $2·25 to $2·50, and old from $2·40 to $2·80. 1200 bushels California were sold on secret terms. Rye commands $1·50. Corn is rather quiet, with sales of 3000 bushels at $1·10 for Western mixed, and $1·11@1·12 for yellow. 800 bushels white sold at $1·08. Oats are steady at 85c. No transactions in Barley or Malt.

Whisky—The demand is limited, and prices nominal.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, July 8.—Beef cattle were in fair demand this week, but prices were unsettled and rather lower; about 1300 head arrived and sold at 17@18c. for extra, 14@16c. for fair to good; and 11@13c. ⅌ pound for common as to quality. The following are the particulars of the sales:—

40 head Owen Smith, Western, 14½@17.
50 " A. Christy & Bro., Western, 9@9½, gross.
95 " P. McFillen, Western, 8@9½, gross.
70 " P. Hathaway, Western, 9@9½, gross.
64 " J. S. Kirk, Chester, 16@17½.
32 " B. McFillen, Chester, 9@9½, gross.
70 " Jas. McFillen, Western, 8@9½, gross.
70 " E. S. McFillen, Western, 8½@9½, gross.
70 " Ullman & Bochman, Western, 16@18.
187 " Martin Fuller & Co., Wes'n, 9@9¾, gross.
160 " Mooney & Smith, Western, 8½@10, gross.
54 " T. Mooney & Bro., Western, 8@9½, gross.
40 " H. Chain, Western, 7@8¼, gross.
49 " L. Frank, Western, 15@17.
58 " Hope & Co., Western, 15@17.
32 " B. Hood, Chester county, 15@17.

Cows were unchanged; 250 head sold at $50@70 for springers; and $60@90 ⅌ head for cow and calf.

Sheep were in fair demand; 8000 head sold at 5½@6½c. ⅌ pound, gross, as to condition.

Hogs were in better demand; 1800 head sold at the different yards at from $9@10 ⅌ 100 pounds net, an advance.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..........................JULY 8.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..............78|11 A. M..............80|2 P. M..............82

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Ship Invincible, Virden, New York, S. P. Pedrick & Co.
Barque George Johanna, Jarden, Bremen, L. Westergaard & Co.
Barque Minna, Hunkel, Bremen, G. W. Bernadou & Bro.
Schr Z. A. Paine, Jones, Eastport, E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr Camilla, Hurlbut, Eastport, do.
Schr S. Wilson, Nowell, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Schr Samuel Eddy, Letts, 9 days from Wilmington, N. C., with lumber to E. A. Rowley.
Schr Wm. Slater, Smalley, 21 days from St. John, N. B., with lumber to J. W. Gaskill & Sons.
Schrs A. M. Edwards, Hinson, 4 days from New York, with cement to captain.
Schr J. Rowlett, Bradley, 5 days from Norfolk, with lumber to captain.
Schr Victoria, Kelly, 4 days from Chester river, in ballast to captain.
Schr Wm. Allen, Dye, from New York, with railroad iron, for Richmond, Va., sprung a leak at 4 A. M. 5th inst., off Hog Island, and made about 1600 strokes per hour. She was taken in tow by steamer Fairbanks and brought to the Delaware Breakwater, where she obtained assistance to keep her free from water, and was brought to this port for repairs.

MEMORANDA.

Barque Mary Wilson, Taylor, hence, at Stettin 20th ultimo.
Brig Thetis, Forbes, hence, at Halifax 2d inst.
Brig Helen O. Phinney, Boyd, hence, at Portland 5th instant.
Schr Polly Price, Yates, hence, at Boston 6th inst.
Schr Sarah Watson, hence for Galveston, was spoken 29th ult., lat. 27 37, lon. 75 56.
Schrs Rainbow, Alexander; Eliza Frances, Sawyer; and Baltimore, Dix, hence, at Portland 4th inst.
Schrs C. Fossett, Harding, and J. V. Wellington, Chipman, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 5th inst.
Schrs Lucy D. Higgins; J. House, Gage; M. and E. Henderson, Price; A. Hammond, Paine; J. H. Austin, Davis; D. V. Streaker, Vangilder; J. Burley, Williams; M. P. Hudson, Hudson; A. Bartlett, Bartlett; S. and E. Corson, Corson; E. B. Wheaton, Wheaton; and L. A. Danenhower, Sheppard, hence, at Boston 5th inst.
Schrs J. E. Patterson, Whittaker; R. Vaux, Powell; Golden Gate, Bisbard; E. L. Smith, Smith; A. May, May; L. A. Burlingame, Fuller; E. Davis, Wheaton; J. Lancaster, Williams; Rescue, Kelly; H. A. Weeks, Hickman; D. Williams, Corson; J. S. Weldin, Bowen; P. M. Wheaton, Ireland; and R. G. Weldin, Merrick, hence, at Boston 4th inst.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, July 7.—Arrived, steamship Aleppo, Harrison, from Liverpool.
Steamship Britannia, Laird, from Glasgow.
Steamship Hansa, Oterendorp, from Bremen.
Steamship Vera Cruz, Heitard, from Havre.
Ship Harry Bluff, Oliver, from Leghorn.
Barque Christianshavn, Froiangaard, from Seville.
Brig Carmine, Caffiero, from Palermo.
Brig M. E. Rowland, Rowland, from Palermo.
Brig J. Blenkhorn, Blenkhorn, from Sierra Leone.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The New Type of Statesman.

From the Nation.

An amusing account of a visit to Senator Wade, at his home at Ashtabula, Ohio, appeared the other day in the Cincinnati *Commercial*, and has been widely copied, describing that gentleman's personal habits, mode of life, tastes, peculiarities, opinions, and expectations, and winding up with a cordial recommendation of him for the Presidency. Mr. Wade has now been for some time talked of for this office, and the letter in the *Commercial*, besides being an entertaining piece of personal gossip, is undoubtedly also a contribution to the usual work of preparing the public for his nomination—a kind of work which is done for candidate after candidate with the most singular simplicity and earnestness, although it hardly ever produces any result. We notice the letter, therefore, not because we believe it, or anything like it, can seriously affect Mr. Wade's political fortunes one way or the other, but because it contains an excellent sketch of a type of statesman which, though it would perhaps be inaccurate to call it new, is every year becoming more and more pronounced. The production of this type is partly due to a reaction against the European ideal of the public man, which prevailed during the earlier stage of the Government, and which held sway till within a few years—the polished, regularly educated, cautious, somewhat timid, formal, punctilious, rather unsympathetic personage, precise in his language, careful in his dress, distrustful of popular enthusiasm, and strongly influenced by the traditions and tone of thought of old societies. With one or two exceptions, the Presidential chair and the prominent offices of Government were filled by such men down to 1860. They were all Eastern men, or Western men of the Eastern type, bred in Eastern habits of thought and moulded by Eastern standards of propriety, however plain or simple their lives or humble their origin.

It is partly due also to the immense and rapid growth of the West during the last twenty years—a growth which has ended, as everybody now sees and acknowledges, in the departure of political power from the Eastern States, and which has for some years back been communicating to the language, manners, and thought of the political world in Washington what, from the "genteel" point of view, might be called a worse tone, but which we shall content ourselves with calling a rougher, freer tone—a tone marked by all but complete disregard of the Old World measures of excellence or desirableness. It is due also in some degree to the long absorption of the public in the anti-slavery struggle—a struggle so entirely moral in its nature that moral excellence—in other words, fidelity to principle—was, during its existence, almost the only excellence exacted of politicians in the Republican party. Training or knowledge of political science was of little or very inferior importance.

The new type first made its appearance distinctly and unmistakably in Mr. Lincoln. The Eastern public has undergone so many greater shocks since then, and he himself proved such a transcendant moral and mental success, that people have forgotten the disagreeableness of the impression made by his manners and looks when he first presented himself to the world as the President elect. They have forgotten, too, the painful surprise occasioned by the revelations which were made during the first year of his term of office, of his total ignorance of conventional rules, and, in fact, of all knowledge of "the world" beyond what he acquired in an Illinois village. He *grew* so rapidly, however, his grasp of great principles was so firm, the issues he had to meet were so simple, direct, and clear cut, his tone of mind was so elevated, and his written and spoken style had so much of that greatest of all marks of high cultivation, directness and simplicity, that long before he died his mental defects were more than forgiven and overlooked. In fact, by a process of reasoning which was very old, and in politics very common, his good qualities came to be regarded not as the results of natural force, but as the consequences of the peculiarities of his early training. A vague impression was diffused before he died that a youth passed in rail-splitting or working flat-boats was not simply a valuable experience, but a very good, if not the best, preparation for the Presidency. Regular training in schools or in cultivated society began to fall into disrepute, and, in spite of the testimony to the value of education offered by the war, there can hardly be a doubt that we came out of it with somewhat diminished reverence for schools and books on the part of a large number of persons.

During the year 1865 we began to hear, for the first time in American history, expressions of contempt for education as a qualification for political duties from Northern orators, lecturers, and clergymen, and glorifications of common sense and the "natural man" in terms very like those used by Southern revilers of "free society" in old times. When Mr. Johnson was elected to the Vice-Presidency, he was himself so impressed with the political value of his early ignorance and obscurity that he publicly bragged of it at the inauguration, and we all remember how, during the following year, he dosed us with accounts of it. His career has, however, done much to cause a reaction. He has succeeded in making people doubt whether it is a good thing for a possible President to reach years of discretion without knowing how to read, and whether the company within the reach of an ignorant working tailor is, after all, the kind of social influence which is best fitted to shape the character of a man who has to manage, even for four years, the affairs of a great people. In fact, we are getting back to our earlier and better faith, that nobody who is to fill a high official position can have too much at the outset of his career of every kind of influence that softens, civilizes, enlightens, and refines. Many of the influences of Western and Southwestern life are hardening and strengthening; but it is safe to say that there is nothing the typical American character needs less than hardening or strengthening. It is strong and hard in its very fibre; it is full of push and energy. These things are now inbred in the American nature, and there is, therefore, no need whatever that boys destined for a political career should pass their most teachable age as deck-hands or farm-laborers. The one valuable thing which men acquire from lowly beginnings is sympathy with poverty and friendlessness; but, constituted as American society is, it is safe to say that no man will ever attain high political positions who has not got this, or does not successfully affect it.

We learn from the correspondent of the *Commercial* that Mr. Wade loves to tell long stories of his early cattle-driving, canal-digging, and wood-chopping, and he "passes hours" in this improving occupation during the Congressional vacation. His library consists entirely of public documents, maps, and charts of the United States, so that of the wisdom there is to be found in Congressional debates and reports of Congressional committees we may be sure he is full. He reads the Cincinnati papers, the New York *Tribune*, *Independent*, and the Cleveland *Leader* carefully, we suppose to correct and clarify what he gets out of the "public documents." His other periodical reading is the *Westminster Review* and *Harper's Monthly*. "Mother Goose" was recently purchased for him by his wife, and he was so delighted with it that he learnt it all by heart. He also likes Nasby's letters, but keeps these for perusal in the family circle. He swears frightfully when in a rage, but always apologizes for "any wrong done unintentionally." He hates butter and grease, is fond of sport, and had only seven days' schooling in his life. This some people may think was a great disadvantage to him; but that would be an antiquated fallacy, inasmuch as at the age of twenty-one, mark you, "he had read a vast number of books, mastered Euclid; and was well versed in philosophy and science." Nor was this the result of hard, unintermitted study without the aid of a master. On the contrary, it was accomplished by a young man who was engaged all day in the heaviest physical toil, and whose reading of the Bible even had to be performed in the evening by the light of pine torches. No wonder the correspondent pronounces him "the best informed man now in public life in this country." Algebra he found very difficult, but he "mastered it," though working on a farm at the time, and though he had "to read it over fifty times without understanding it," and though he used to spend hours when following the plough thinking over the algebraic signs "without being able to make anything out of them." A man who, without the aid of a teacher, and in hours snatched from hard manual labor, makes himself "well versed in philosophy and science" before the age of twenty-one, may well be believed to stand higher than any of his countrymen in the realms of knowledge, and to be conscious of his superiority. But Mr. Wade acknowledges that even he has not reached the top of the glorious tree; in its very "flowering crest" who should be perched, according to him, but Horace Greeley, and "he," says Mr. Wade, "has more knowledge on all subjects than any man in this country!"

As neither of these great lights ever received any regular training of any kind, and as Mr. Wade's difficulties with algebra and the present quality of his literary pursuits show that he is not a person of extraordinary powers, it is no wonder that there is a widespread belief that school and college training in youth is not only not necessary for politicians, but it is not necessary for anybody. What Messrs. Greeley and Wade accomplished in the intervals of physical labor ordinary boys may very well accomplish by an occasional use of their leisure, without any master. In view of their accomplishments, what can be more useless and absurd than the regular educational machinery?

One other advantage which, in the opinion of a large class, "self-taught men" have over the poor hot-house plants produced in the schools and colleges, is that they are almost all, like Mr. Wade, "original thinkers"—that is, they make wonderful discoveries and produce new and startling ideas. As a general rule, it is true, whatever is valuable in their discoveries has been known for ages, but then this does not lessen the credit due to them for lighting upon it, and the consciousness which they all the while carry along with them that they are the first explorers of an unkown region naturally develops in them the bold and energetic cast of mind with which we are made so familiar in Congressional debates and reports of Congressional committees, and to which we owe so many startling novelties in finance, political economy, and, in fact, in the whole science of politics. The poor educated man, on the contrary, goes crawling along, demoralized by the proofs which his pitiless instructors every day lay before him of the vastness of the field of truth which other men and other ages have laid open, and is soon overpowered by a horrible sense of his own feebleness and deficiencies. If he goes into public life, therefore, he is either made timid and cautious by what he knows of the result of the experiments recorded in history, or by his familiarity with great principles evolved by the working of other minds, and approaches great questions with a feeble and faltering step. The self-taught man, however, like Mr. Wade, takes any bull he meets by the horns, mounts the stump, and disposes of the most puzzling problems, such as the relations of labor and capital, in a few sentences. No wonder "he is considered one of our grandest public men." We ought not to pass from Mr. Wade, however, without complimenting him on his magnanimity in calling the co-operative system "Mr. Greeley's plan." This generosity of great minds towards each other is very touching, but it is right to say that the co-operative system is as much Mr. Greeley's plan as the application of steam to inland navigation. He is, we believe, a friend of both plans; but the co-operative system, like the steam engine, was known and had been worked in various parts of the world while Mr. Greeley was still struggling in the earlier stages of the art of walking.

We find in the report on the organization of the new Cornell University, by Mr. Andrew D. White, the following startling passage; speaking of the necessity of a department of "jurisprudence, political and social science, and history," he says;—

"We believe that the State and nation are constantly injured by their chosen servants, who lack the simplest rudiments of knowledge which such a department could supply. No one can stand in any legislative position and not be struck with the frequent want in men, otherwise strong and keen, of the simplest knowledge of the principles essential to the public welfare. Of technical knowledge of law and of practical acquaintance with business the supply is always plentiful; but it is very common that in deciding great public questions exploded errors in political and social science are revamped, fundamental principles of law disregarded, and the plainest teachings of history ignored."

What *can* he mean?

The Reign of Terror in Mexico—The Fate of Santa Anna.

From the Times.

The execution of the Emperor Maximilian at Queretaro is quickly followed by the execution of the ex-Dictator and quasi Emperor Santa Anna at Sisal. The Liberal savages of Mexico are evidently determined to carry out the programme of Escobedo, and create "a reign of terror" throughout the whole of the Mexican States. As each chieftain falls in that country, his principal upholders ordinarily suffer his fate, and the holocaust which has taken place in the case of Maximilian would doubtless be repeated in the case of Santa Anna, if he had followers enough to make it worth while to expend powder in their execution. But there were very few Mexicans who had had the opportunity to commit themselves to the fortunes of Santa Anna in his present adventure; and, therefore, we may hope that the death of this restless and ambitious man will have no consequences beyond the incident itself. Had he been allowed to land at Vera Cruz on his recent attempt, and to rally a party to his standard, as he could certainly have done, he would have been the means, either through his success or his failure, of compelling a greater or lesser number of his countrymen to stand up and receive a volley of musketry at their back. In falling alone, and in failing in such an adventure as he did, we have a tragedy of less horror to record than that which occurred on the 10th of last month at Queretaro.

It is but a few weeks since Santa Anna left this city in a very mysterious manner to raise the flag of his own ambition upon the soil on which he had been such a prominent actor during the last half century. He had resided in this vicinity since last summer, having taken up his residence here as a more advantageous place for his operations than St. Thomas, where he had lived as an exile for the greater part of the time since his downfall from power twelve years ago. As our readers know, his landing at Vera Cruz last month was prevented partly through the interference of an American naval officer; and the vessel in which he was a passenger having left that part of the coast in despair, was overtaken by a Mexican cruiser near the coast of Yucatan, and he was landed at the port of Sisal, where, as we now learn, he was speedily executed, doubtless by orders, special or general, that had been issued by the Government of Juarez.

The eagerness of Santa Anna to get back to Mexico has been even greater during the last few months than it was during the palmy days of Maximilian's Empire. It was ostensibly to uphold the Empire that he attempted to get to Vera Cruz three years ago; and it was ostensibly to uphold the Republic that he attempted to reach the same point now. But what he actually sought in both cases was merely the opportunity to gratify his own ambition, by placing himself in a position where he might seize the reins of power in one of the upheavals which are forever repeating themselves in Mexico. He was actuated by no such motives as moved Maximilian when he established himself in Mexico; he was laboring under no such delusions as overcame that unfortunate Prince; he was the victim of no such circumstances as led the Austrian first to a throne and then to a prison and death. He knew the character of the Mexican people, and their condition and their institutions, and no man had a better opportunity of knowing their will and their purposes. He knew that the Juarez Government, which is now enjoying the bloody revel of a Mexican triumph, regarded him as an enemy, for he had been directly warned of the fact; and he knew that he was repudiated by the Mexican people of both parties, for all his attempts to curry favor with them had resulted only in rebuffs and insults. He went to Mexico fully aware of his chances of meeting the reception which he actually got, and perfectly conscious that he was inviting the fate which he has suffered. He has gone the way to which he himself has condemned many of his opponents, and to which doubtless many of his executioners will, in their turn, be subjected by successful rivals. In his death Mexico has lost a dangerous man, and the fact might be matter of congratulation to her were her soil not still swarming with others of precisely the same character.

The same despatch which gives us news of the shooting of Santa Anna brings information of the fall of Vera Cruz into the hands of the Liberals. It was the last important stronghold to be given up by the Imperialists, and it surrendered just a week after the execution of Maximilian, or, we may suppose, as soon as its commander learned of the ruin of the Government to which he had adhered. The Liberals exercised more humanity towards the prisoners taken at Vera Cruz than towards those taken at any other place. The Foreign Legion in the service of Maximilian was permitted to leave the soil of Mexico, and at once sailed for our own port of Mobile in a French sloop-of-war. We suppose that under the circumstances they will be taken care of by the French Government, and such of them as desire to return to Europe will be conveyed to their homes at Napoleon's expense. One of Maximilian's last requests was that the Austrian Government should take care of them because of the faithful services they had rendered to him. We suppose that by this time the city of Mexico must also have fallen into the hands of the Liberals, and that the Government of Juarez is now installed in the capital of the republic. The situation is now one of increasing and absorbing interest, and we shall look with eagerness for the next scenes in the lurid drama of Mexican anarchy.

A Tammany Holiday.

From the Tribune.

Tammany had a celebration on the Fourth. A more amusing comedy we do not remember. The sachems, braves, and warriors were in full feather, and blazing with paint. Mr. Verplanck wore the plumes that fluttered over his brow when he danced in the "Pig-Pen" fifty years ago. Mr. Verplanck is, perhaps, the oldest member of the Democratic party now living, and as things go he promises to be the last to live, like "Geoffrey Dale" in the comedy, after all his friends have gone. We had our Mayor, who is kept in Tammany because he is tremendously respectable. Mr. Hoffman is said to be the most respectable Democrat in the United States—a very Turveydrop in deportment. There was the frisky Mr. Cox, who left Ohio because of her constantly increasing Republican majorities. If Mr. Verplanck is the oldest, and Mr. Hoffman the most respectable, Mr. Cox is the most eloquent Democrat living. We are not unmindful of Jack Rogers, whose eloquence is so Ciceronian. But Cox has a friskiness, a vivacity, a capacity for bounce that Rogers never possessed. Then came Oakey Hall, who has become the jester of Tammany, with cap and bells, who vaults about with astonishing agility, and repeats extracts from Joe Miller. There was a harmless innocent named "Mr. De Witt Van Buren, associate editor of the *World*," who read a poem. We remember Tupper in his last days, but Tupper cannot compare with this editorial rhymer. We are glad to know "that the audience responded to the principles it contained," for the true Democrat would not give a fig for poetry without principles. There were several letters read from Andrew Johnson, Sam Sloan, M. Blair, W. H. Seward. A corner-stone was laid.

Mr. Verplanck made an interesting address. It was autobiographical, personal, historical, gossipy, archæological, and as interesting as a rummage among a bundle of old newspapers. Evidently, Mr. Verplanck knows what to say, and when to say it. He was in the presence of the Tammany Society, the orator of the day, charged to say all that was high and noble about the Society. Yet he found nothing more interesting than the war of 1812. We should infer from Mr. Verplanck that there had been no war since 1812; that the country had always been at peace; that rebellion had never controlled the South. Mr. Verplanck has evidently forgotten all about our Rebellion, or, perhaps, he too well remembers it, and finds nothing to be said in favor of Tammany Hall. Tammany is old and lusty. She boasts of her traditions, her history, the great men who have sat in her councils. Certainly, in a time when the nation was mented with destruction we should expect signal services from Tammany, and an orator with the grace and culture of Mr. Verplanck would have dwelt long and proudly upon the glorious record of her braves. A hundred battlefields would have seen the old Saint's standard. A hundred hospitals would have been brightened and cheered by the bounty of Tammany, and our public men would have been comforted by her loyal words. What an oration Mr. Verplanck might have made had Tammany Hall been true to the country during the war—had her history been anything but timidity, apathy, supineness! What a sorry sight it is to see this venerable orator ashamed to think of any war since 1812, and compelled to speak only the merest chat and gossip about men long since dead and forgotten!

Mr. Hoffman may look wise and dignified. Mr. Cox may shout. Mr. Hall may caper nimbly over his sawdust, and jingle his bells. Nay, more, the innocent Mr. Van Buren may sing his forlorn rhymes. All this may be tolerated on Independence day; but how much nobler it would look if Tammany had any record! We sympathize with Mr. Verplanck. Orotors have had difficult tasks assigned them in this age of talk. But we remember no orator called upon to celebrate a national anniversary who was ashamed to speak of the greatest and most fiercely contested battles in our history.

Negro Voting and Negro Office-Holding.

From the World.

We admit that the qualifications to vote and to hold office do not in all points tally and coincide. The same citizen who may vote when he is twenty-one cannot be a member of Congress until he is twenty-five, nor a Senator until he is thirty, nor President or Vice-President until he is thirty-five. A naturalized citizen may vote all his life, but he can never be President. He must have been nine years a voter before he can be a Senator, and seven before he can be a Representative. But disabilities like these have no relation to color. A negro, like a white man, would be excluded from the Presidency if his age is less than thirty-five. A negro, the same as a white man, could never be President if born out of the United States. But every argument in favor of the negro's right to vote on the same conditions that the white man votes, is equally an argument for the negro's right to hold office on the same conditions that the white man holds office. The argument is that the rights of men have no relation to the color of their skins, and that although men may be excluded from the elective franchise for pauperism, for participation in rebellion, for lunacy, for felony, for alienism, for nonresidence, they cannot rightfully be excluded for no other reason than the color of their skins. All distinctions founded on color are proclaimed by the Republican party to be unjust and absurd—a doctrine which they must either abandon, or accept its necessary consequence, that negroes have an equal right with white men to hold office.

The Republicans in our Constitutional Convention must therefore be consistent, and open the door for negro governors, negro mayors of cities, and negro occupants of every grade of office, State and municipal. It is their great mission to erase the word white from the vocabulary of politics. The eligibility of negroes to all public offices will be a harmless innovation in this State, their numbers being so small, and the antipathy to their race so strong, that their white fellow-voters are never likely to elect or even nominate them. Their radical patrons wish to make them voters, not to share the offices with them, but to use them as tools for giving the white radicals a monopoly of political power. But in the South the boot will be worn upon the other leg. There, the voting negroes, instead of being an insignificant fraction of the Republican party, will form the great bulk of it. They will be a majority of ten to one in every caucus, and their delegates will be proportionally strong in every nominating convention. They will say, and justly say, "The Republican party have made us voters merely to keep their leaders in office, and as their ascendancy in the country depends upon our support, we will exact an equivalent for our votes. As the white Republicans exclude our colored brethren from office in all the Northern States, we will redress the injustice by taking all the offices for ourselves in the South, where we have the power." This is a result on which the Republican party may not yet have reflected, but it is one which they cannot prevent. Equality in office-holding follows as legitimately from their principles as equality in voting. They dare not confer the one and withhold the other, lest the negroes, indignant at the inconsistency, should turn against them and vote with the other party. The Republicans are under a delusion if they suppose the Southern negroes will give all the votes and take none of the offices. A fat office is as valuable to a negro as to a white man, and will be coveted by him all the more eagerly as a means of removing the badge of inferiority put upon him by his color. That the negroes will vote themselves into office wherever they have the power is as certain by the principles of human nature as it is by the law of gravity that unsupported bodies will fall to the earth. Black Governors and black Legislatures in the Southern States, black Senators and Representatives sent from those States to Congress, will be the natural and necessary fruit of a policy which confers the ballot upon the negroes and organizes them into a party of which they will form a large majority. It is equally certain that the Southern whites will be restless and recalcitrant under the insolent rule of their former slaves—a certainty that opens a hideous vista of bloody brawls and military domination at which humanity stands aghast and patriotism shudders. These hideous consequences will be the natural fruit of the radical policy of forcing negro suffrage on the South.

Grant and Farragut—The Democracy and the Presidency.

From the Herald.

The engineers and organs of the Northern rump of the exploded National Democratic party are all at sea. While there was the ghost of a chance for the ultimate success of President Johnson's Southern policy, they looked to the restoration of their old Southern balance of power. But the decisive intervention of Congress, with its stringent conditions of reconstruction, and the developments which have followed in the Rebel States, have scattered all these calculations to the winds. On the other hand, from Rebel disfranchisements, negro suffrage, and other things, it appears that there is no organized opposition to the Republican leagues in the South, and that with their financial means, their powerful military machinery, and active political managers, they hold to-day every one of the exoluded States within their grasp. With Congress again in session to rectify the mistakes of President Johnson, we cannot doubt that the vantage ground in the South which the Republicans have gained through his blundering Southern policy, will be made secure against all probable contingencies, and that accordingly these outside Southern States, in being restored to the general Government, will each and all come back radically revolutionized and in full communion with the Republican party.

In view of this decisive solution of the great problem of reconstruction, it makes but little difference whether the outside States are restored to a voice in our national affairs before or after the coming Presidential election. It is enough that all calculations of regaining their old Southern political balance of power must be thrown out in any programme for the Presidential succession which the Northern Democracy as a separate party may adopt. In this view, no doubt, a Democratic journal "away down East," the Portland *Argus*, in casting about for the chances against the radicals, hits upon the Presidential ticket of Grant and Farragut as the only Democratic hope of salvation. It is thus suggested that "if General Grant is a candidate for the Presidency, as we believe he will be, the party that nominates him must take him without pledges, other than these—that the best good of his whole country will be his chief aim, and the Constitution of his country his constant guide;" that, in short, he must "occupy a position similar to that of General Taylor." It is assumed, however, by this distressed Democratic philosopher of Maine, that if the radical wing of the Republican camp can defeat the nomination of Grant they will do so, and that then, if nominated by the Democrats, he will be elected.

Now, in response to this proposition we have to put this question:—Is it quite certain that even General Grant would be elected as the nominee of the present Northern Democratic party, casting off his own record of the war and taking up that of the party represented by the Chicago "Peace-at-any-price" Convention? In 1865 General Slocum, a distinguished Union soldier of the war, and on the same platform as his Republican antagonist for Secretary of State of this Commonwealth, was beaten by some thirty thousand votes. And why? Simply because he was the candidate of the Democratic party, which had become so obnoxious to the people of the North, from its opposition to the Government and the Union cause, and from its Rebel sympathies and affiliations during the war, that no political candidate, however meritorious a Union civilian or soldier, could save it from popular condemnation. Even General McClellan, in 1864 for the Presidency, a very popular Union soldier, was, after he had flatly repudiated the Chicago platform, rejected by the people because he was the Chicago Democratic candidate.

We are inclined to the opinion, therefore, that the popular odium which has fallen upon the Northern rump of the old Democratic party, in consequence of its obnoxious and dangerous line of conduct during the war, is too much for any candidate to bear against the war record of the Republican party. Nor do we think that General Grant would accept a nomination for the Presidency as the candidate of the Northern peace party of the war. What then? It strikes us that the best course for the Northern Democracy to pursue is to wait and watch the shaping of events. There will be a tremendous struggle in the Republican camp for the Convention of 1868, between the radical Chase faction, supported by the national banks, and the Republican conservatives supporting General Grant. The result, in all probability, will be a split of the Republican party into two distinct parties for the succession. In this event the Northern Democracy will hold the balance of power, and by casting their weight into the scale of the Grant, or anti-radical party, they will carry the election. The idea we are driving at is this—that in order to remove the label of the Chicago-Vallandigham Convention, the Democrats must take off their "old clo'," and appear in some new uniform, or as the allies of some new party, before they can expect to work out a political revolution. Old things being done away with, including the whole Democratic fabric resting upon State rights, as expounded by Calhoun, and upon negro slavery and the Dred Scott decision, and the unreconstructed States being absolutely in the hands of the Republican Congress now in session, there is no other way to success than that of reconstruction to the Northern Democracy, including a new organization, a new name, a new outfit, and a new departure. It is folly to suppose that Grant or Farragut will, if so nominated, consent to stand before the country as the whitewasher of that State rights Democracy represented during the war for the Union by Jeff. Davis in Richmond, by Jake Thompson in Canada, by Mason and Slidell in England and France, and by Vallandigham at Chicago.

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TY INTELLIGENCE.

DDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

HE OVENS IMPEACHMENT INVESTIGATION.—e Special Committee of Councils to inquire ether the conduct of William J. Ovens, one the Assessors of the Seventh Ward, on the ccasion of the late murder of Colonel Riddle, was not such as to warrant an impeachment by Councils, held another meeting on Saturday evening, Robert M. Evans in the chair.

John Krider, Jr., doing business at Second and Walnut streets, testified that on May 7 he sold a blackjack to Mr. John Riddle, brother of the deceased; Mr. Riddle said he had been attacked in a drinking saloon, and that he wanted to be prepared against any such attack in future; he said that the party who attacked him might do so again, and he was going to be prepared for them.

Daniel Stokes, who was behind the bar when the row began, related what he saw of the occurrence, but nothing new was brought out. He said that there is an opening to Mr. Ovens' office in Hand street, and that it is not necessary to go through the bar-room.

Robert Gamble was examined, and repeated the account of the occurrence he detailed before the Coroner's jury. He was in the office back of the bar-room when the Messrs. Riddle entered, and heard something said about a mistake in the papers of Colonel Riddle's mother; after a few words had passed Mr. Ovens called Colonel Riddle a loafer; the quarrel was afterwards renewed in the bar room, but the witness did not mention any occurrence not already in the possession of the public.

The testimony here closed, and the Committee adjourned to meet on Tuesday afternoon to consider testimony. An opinion is entertained that the Committee will report in favor of impeachment; in which event the Select Council will try, under the act of February 3, 1854, which says:—"That the officers elected by the qualified voters under this act shall be subject to removal from office under the impeachment for misdemeanor in office or other sufficient cause, on charges to be preferred by the Common Council, and tried by the Select Council, in manner prescribed by the Constitution and laws of this Commonwealth, as to the impeachment by the House of Representatives, and trial thereof by the Senate. All officers shall be subject to removal for sufficient cause, in such a manner as Councils may determine."

FIRES.—Shortly after the subsidence of the heavy thunder shower of Saturday evening, at about 8 o'clock, the premises of Rockhill & Wilson were discovered to be on fire in the third story front room. In this room the piece goods are kept. Two young men in the room beneath it, looking from the window, saw reflected upon the opposite windows the play of flames. One of these young men had been in the cloth room a short time before, and had the key at that moment in his pocket. The two hastened up stairs, where, in the western front corner of the room, they saw a hole in the floor, and the flames shooting up. Opening the door let in a current of air, and the fire spread. The alarm was given, the goods were cleared out, and in a few minutes the firemen were playing in at the third story windows. The damage by fire was not much, and both by fire and water the loss will not exceed a thousand dollars. There is a flue in the corner, close to where the fire began. It is not used, and the supposition is that lightning struck the flue, and in some subtle manner yet to be explained worked the mischief.

A blackened ruin of what was on Saturday known as Schrader's wholesale liquor store, in South street, just above Fourth, yesterday morning met the vision of passers-by. The premises, consisting of two wooden buildings, two stories high, have been a liquor store for many years. The rear abutted upon a narrow street called Charles street, and somewhere here the flames began their work. The hour was a little after 2 o'clock A. M. A great many poor people living in the vicinity began at once the removal of their furniture. From a contiguous stable others were rescuing a number of horses, two of which, at considerable peril to himself, were saved by Mr. John Hassou, a resident of Fourth street. The liquor store and appurtenances were made a ruin, but, with the exception of severe scorching, the adjoining property escaped. The loss is about $10,000; partially insured in city companies.

During the same evening the foundry of Henry & Orams', at Fifteenth and Buttonwood streets, was slightly damaged by fire.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—The Executive Committee of the Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals held a meeting, and organized by the election of Governor Pollock as Chairman, and Richard P. White as Secretary. It was decided to take active steps immediately to place the Society in a position to commence operations, for which purpose the officers were empowered to open an office and appoint the necessary subordinate attaches. A suite of rooms have been taken at No. 1322 Chesnut street, which are being furnished, and after the lapse of a week the signs will be put up, books opened, and the public invited to make a record of complaints and register their names as members, to co-operate the better with the Society and its agents. It is in contemplation to establish branches of the institution throughout the State of Pennsylvania, and invite the population of the State generally to assist in the commendable work in which they have engaged.

ACCIDENTS.—Patrick Feeney, aged fifty-nine years, was run over by a freight car on Willow street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, on Saturday, and had a leg crushed. He was removed to the Hospital, where the limb was amputated.

George W. Middleton, sixteen years old, residing at No. 426 Queen street, while playing base ball on Saturday, at Eleventh and Wharton streets, fell down and broke and of his arms.

James Rourke, thirty years old, was thrown off the Girard House coach on Saturday, and was badly injured.

Clarence Griffis, eighteen years old, residing at No. 1223 North Twelfth street, lost part of his hand on Saturday, in the machinery at Ball's printing office.

John McNulty, nineteen years old, residing in Linden place, had one of his hands badly lacerated, by having it caught in a spike.

BODY FOUND.—The body of an unknown white man, aged forty-five years, five feet eight inches in height, brown hair, and dark beard under his chin, wearing cassimere pants and vest, plain woollen shirt, thick winter coat, laced boots, supposed to be that of an Englishman, and a dyer by trade, was found yesterday in the Twenty-fifth Ward. The Coroner took charge of the remains.

THE DE SOTO.—Orders have been received at the Philadelphia Navy Yard to fit out the United States side wheel steamer De Soto with all despatch. She will join Admiral Palmer's squadron at Vera Cruz. The De Soto will be under the command of Commodore Boggs.

SUNSTROKE.—On Saturday afternoon, about four o'clock, a man named Charles Ryan was sun struck, in an alley in German street, between Second and Third. He was removed to the hospital, where he died soon after. The Coroner rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts.

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No. 22 North WATER Street, and No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue, PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER. MICHAEL WEAVER. CONRAD F CLOTHIER. 2 14}

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	4·36	MOON RISES	morn.
SUN SETS	7·33	HIGH WATER	7·09

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
WILLIAM C. KENT, THOMAS E. ASHMEAD, CHARLES WHEELER, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Peruvian	Liverpool	Quebec	June 20
Chicago	Liverpool	New York	June 21
Bavaria	Hamburg	New York	June 22
Atalanta	London	New York	June 22
Hansa	Southampton	New York	June 25
Aleppo	Liverpool	New York	June 25
City of London	Liverpool	New York	June 26
Hibernian	Liverpool	Quebec	June 26
Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	June 26
Guiding Star	Havre	New York	June 26
Alemannia	Southampton	New York	June 27
Bosphorus	Liverpool	Boston	June 29
Scotia	Liverpool	New York	June 29
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New York	June 29

FOR EUROPE.

Russia	New York	Liverpool	July 10
C. of Dublin	New York	Liverpool	July 10
Tripoli	New York	Liverpool	July 10
Union	New York	Bremen	July 11
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	July 13
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	July 13
Northern Light	New York	Bremen	July 13
Erin	New York	Liverpool	July 13
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	July 13
Saxonia	New York	Liverpool	July 13
Britannia	New York	Glasgow	July 13

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	July 10
Rising Star	New York	Aspinwall	July 11
H. Chauncey	New York	Aspinwall	July 11
Columbia	New York	Havana	July 11
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	July 13
Tioga	Philada	New Orleans	July —
Gen. Meade	New York	New Orleans	July 13
Alliance	Philada	Charleston	July 13
Corsica	New York	Havana	July 13
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	July 18
N. America	New York	Rio Janeiro	July 22

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Prus. barque Ernst, Erdman, 52 days from London, with mdse. to H. Karsten.

Norw. barque Progress, Olsen, 4 days from New York, in ballast to Workman & Co.

Schr A. E. Derrickson, Marshall, 1 day from Lewes, with mdse to captain.

Steamer Frank, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Susan, Grumley, 40 hours from Hartford, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Schr C. S. Carstairs, Price, Providence, J. C. Scott & Sons.
Schr J. M. Flangan, Shaw, Salem, Tyler & Co.
Schr J. M. Broomall, Douglass, Boston, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr S. S. Godfrey, Godfrey, Marblehead, do.
Schr C. Shaw, Reeves, Boston, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr J. E. Simmons, Young, Boston, do.
Schr Lady Emma, Snedecor, Washington, Van Dusen, Lochman & Co.
Schr M. A. Grier, Fleming, Stony Point, do.
Schr Active, Matthews, Portsmouth, do.
Schr C. E. Jackson, Babcock, Boston, J. G. & G. S. Repplier.
Schr Lizzie Maule, Buehler, Boston, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr L. D. Small, Tice, Danversport, Wannemacher & Co.
Schr L. A. Van Brunt, Tooker, Washington, Rathbun, Stearns & Co.
Schr M. R. Samson, Samson, Bath, E. V. Glover.
Schr Express, Brown, Boston Hammett & Neill.
Schr Alexander, Ireland, Mystic, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Reading RR. No. 44, Trainer, Norwalk, Captain.
Schr Reading RR. No. 41, Neill, Norwich, Captain.
Schr L. Audenried, Crawford, Salem, Captain.
Schr M. E. Van Cleaf, McCobb, Portsmouth, Captain
Schr J. Compton, Childs, Dighton, Captain.
St'r R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
St'r Beverly, Pierce, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
St'r G. H. Stout, Ford, Richmond, W. P. Clyde & Co.
St'r New York, Marshall, Washington, do.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Steamship Alexandria, Piatt, from Richmond, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Barque Addie McAdam, Partridge, 60 days from Genoa, with marble, rags, etc., to V. A. Sartori.

Schr Jonathan May, Neal, 4 days from Savannah, with mdse. to captain.

Schr M. Fillmore, Chase, from Boston, with mdse. to Crowell & Collins.

Schr Owen Bearse, Parker, from Wilmington, N. C., with mdse. to captain.

Schr Pennsylvania, Davis, from James river, with lumber to Moore & Wheatley.

Schr Three Sisters, Parker, from Dorchester.
Schr Minnie, Maxwell, from Baltimore.
Schr J. E. Simmons, Young, from Boston.
Schr Express, Brown, from Boston.
Schr Lizzie Maule, Buehler, from Boston.
Schr J. M. Broomall, Douglass, from Boston.
Schr M. R. Samson, Samson, from Bath.
Schr I. V. McCabe, Pickup, from New Haven.
Schr Reading RR. No. 44, Trainer, from New Haven.
Schr L. D. Small, Tice, from Danversport.
Schr Active, Matthews, from Portsmouth.

Steamer Philadelphia, Fultz, from Washington, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer D. Utley, Davis, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, hence, at Savannah 2d instant.

Barque Charles Gumm, for Philadelphia, sailed from Nevassa 22d ult.

Barque Myra, from Greenland for Philadelphia, was spoken 2d inst., lat. 40 27, lon. 79.

Brig Pride, for Philadelphia, sailed from Nevassa 21st ult.

Brig Croton, Lippincott, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 5th inst.

Brig N. Stevens, Sanders, for Philadelphia, cleared at Bangor 3d inst.

Brig Gen. Banks, Ketchum, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 5th inst.

Brig Ida, Bogart, for Philadelphia, sailed from Nevassa 25th ult.

Schr Ocean Wave, Baker, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 5th inst.

Schr Golden Eagle, Howes, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 4th inst.

Schr Brandywine, Henderson, hence, at Fall River 3d inst.

Schr A. Falkenburg, hence, at Dighton 4th inst.

Schrs L. Jones, Muncey, and L. Blew, Buckalew, hence, at Warren 3d inst.

Schr Hope, Carew, for Philadelphia, cleared at Baltimore 5th inst.

Schrs M. G. Farr, Moloy; A. Pharo, Shourds; and C. Holmes, Holmes, hence, at Providence 4th inst.

Schr C. Tilton, Somers, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 5th inst.

Schrs J. Jones, Jones, and J. J. Little, Little, hence, at Providence 5th inst.

Schr M. W. Griffing, Griffing, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 3d inst.

Schr G. Deering, hence, at Portland 5th inst.

Schrs B. H. Jones, Davis, and Village Queen, Tillotson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 5th inst.

Schr Sarah, Cobb, hence, at New Bedford 5th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice is hereby given that the fog signal at Cape Ann Light Station, Thatcher's Island, will be discontinued pending the erection of a new signal, which is expected to be in operation on or before the 10th inst. The new apparatus will give one blast of the trumpet each minute instead of three, as heretofore.

Official information is hereby given that a screw-pile lighthouse has been erected at Upper Cedar Point, in the Potomac river, to take the place of the lightvessel now stationed there.

The light will be exhibited for the first time on the evening of the 20th of July, 1867.

The lighthouse stands on the shoal, in three feet water, mean tide, distant 250 yards NW. from the position heretofore occupied by the lightvessel, and with deep water within 150 yards of it.

The iron work of the foundation is painted red; the superstructure is painted white.

The illuminating apparatus is a Fresnel lens of the fifth order, and can be seen, whenever the lighthouse is open, at the upper or lower bend in the river.

By order. W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.
Treasury Department, Office Lighthouse Board, Washington, D. C., June 20, 1867.

The Italian Government has given notice that from the 15th day of May, 1867, a light will be exhibited from a lighthouse recently erected on the Meloria Bank, off the port of Leghorn.

The light is a fixed red light, elevated 60 feet above the level of the sea, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of eleven miles.

The illuminating apparatus is dioptric, or by lenses of the fourth order.

The lighthouse is erected on iron standards on the south extremity of the bank, 200 yards south of Meloria tower, and bears W. by N. ½ N. from the light at Leghorn. Its position, as given, is lat. 43 32¾ N., lon. 10 18 E. of Greenwich.

A. S. ROBINSON,
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
Is in receipt to-day of an invoice of
FINE CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS, ETC. ETC.,
Which are now open for examination.
"Peace and War,' by G. Doree." "Last Rose of Summer," "Cromwell and Family," "Romeo and Juliet," "Star of Bethlehem," are well worthy the attention of the admirers of art. 3 15}

COAL.

GEO. A. COOKE'S
COAL EMPORIUM
1314 WASHINGTON AV.

THE GENUINE EAGLE VEIN, THE CELEbrated PRESTON, and the pure hard GREENWOOD COAL, Egg and Stove, sent to all parts of the city at $6 50 per ton; superior LEHIGH at $6·75.
Each of the above articles are warranted to give perfect satisfaction in every respect. Orders received at No. 114 S. THIRD Street; Emporium, No. 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue. 4}

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1225 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office, No. 514 WALNUT Street. 7 2}

MISCELLANEOUS.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.
E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,
N. W. Cor. Eleventh and Chesnut,
OFFER AT A
GREAT SACRIFICE
WHITE FRENCH BRILLIANTES.
Ladies who have used THESE GOODS will not fail to appreciate them at the prices,
25, 30, 35 Cents.
GIRARD ROW. GIRARD ROW.
No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

GAS STOVES FOR
COOKING AND HEATING,
BY GAS AND AIR COMBINED.
THE JAR
The Best, the Cheapest, the Surest, the most Reliable, the most easily cleaned, the self-sealing, self-testing, Flexible Cap CARLISLE JAR.
THE REPEATING LIGHT,
PRICE, 75 CENTS.
PATENT ICE CREAM FREEZERS
CHARLES BURNHAM & CO.,
NO. 119 SOUTH TENTH STREET,
6 14 1m Corner of Sansom.

FRENCH STEAM
SCOURING.
ALBEDYLL MARX & CO.,
NO. 183 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET
AND
NO. 510 RACE STREET. 310mw

PATENT MOSQUITO BAR.
JUST ISSUED.
EVERY FAMILY SHOULD HAVE ONE.
Fortune to be made in every State. Call and see one of them.
Can be manufactured very low.
STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE BY
HOLLAND & HIBBS,
6 10 1m NO. 1931 BROWN STREET

WESTCOTT & GEORGE.
SUCCESSORS TO
PHILIP WILSON & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
GUNS, PISTOLS RIFLES, CRICKET, AND BASE BALL IMPLEMENTS,
FISHING TACKLE, SKATES, CROQUET, ARCHERY, ETC.,
NO. 409 CHESNUT STREET
11 8m PHILADELPHIA.

GARDNER & FLEMING,
COACH MAKERS,
NO. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.
New and Second-hand Carriages for sale. Particular attention paid to repairing. 5 30 6m

T. STEWART BROWN,
S.E. Corner of
FOURTH and CHESTNUT STS
MANUFACTURER OF
TRUNKS, VALISES, and BAGS suitable for Europe Travel.
(Formerly at 708 CHESTNUT ST.)

SLATE MANTELS.
SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability Beauty, trength, and Cheapness.
SLATE MANTELS, and Slate Work Generally made to order.
J. B. KIMES & CO.,
12 6m Nos 2126 and 2128 CHESNUT Street

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands.
Tent Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Pauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
No. 103 JONES Alley.

PATENT WIRE WORK
FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS, GUARDS, PARTITIONS, ETC
COAL SCREENS, FOURDRINIER WIRES, ETC
Manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS,
1 27 6m No. 11 N. SIXTH Street

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.
A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette,
10} GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGING.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, HARBOR DEFENSES, No. 55 SECOND STREET, Third Story, BALTIMORE, Md.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office until Noon of THURSDAY, the 11th inst., for excavating a channel way through a shoal near lower end of upper part of old dredged channel in the Susquehanna, below Havre de Grace.

The amount of matter to be removed is estimated not to exceed 10,000 cubic yards.

Proposals will be for actual amount of matter removed and deposited, in accordance with directions of Superintending Engineer.

The average haul will not exceed 1½ miles.

No bids will be considered except such as are made after forms to be obtained from this Office either by letter or personal application.

Bids will be opened at 12½ P. M. on the 11th day of July, 1867, in presence of such bidders as may desire to be present.

The right is reserved to reject all or any of the bids for any cause deemed sufficient by the undersigned.

WILLIAM P. CRAIGHILL,
7 8 6t Bvt. Lt.-Col., Major of Engineers.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct route to Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, and all points in the Lehigh, Mahanoy, and Wyoming coal regions.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
NINE DAILY TRAINS.

On and after WEDNESDAY, May 8, 1867, Passenger trains leave the New Depot, corner Berks and American streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7·45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Railroad for Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeansville, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming valleys; also, in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad, for Mahanoy City, and with Catawissa Railroad, for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12·05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley train, passing Bethlehem at 11·55 P. M., for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8·45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, by this train, take the stage at Old York road.

At 10·15 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.

At 1·30 P. M.—Express for Bethlehem, Allentown Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, and all points in the Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal regions. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown.

At 2·45 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take stage at Doylestown for New Hope; at North Wales for Sumneytown.

At 4 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, take stage at Abington; for Lumberville at Doylestown.

At 5·20 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

At 6·20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11·30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem, at 9·15 A. M., 2·05 and 8·40 P. M.

2·05 P. M. train makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley trains from Easton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton. Passengers leaving Easton at 11·20 A. M. arrive in Philadelphia at 2·05 P. M.

Passengers leave Wilkesbarre at 1·30 P. M., connect at Bethlehem at 6·15 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8·40 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 5·10 P. M., and 7·40 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 11·30 A. M. and 3·05 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·45 P. M.
Doylestown to Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.
Bethlehem to Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White cars of Second and Third Streets line and Union line run within a short distance of the Depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket Office in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office,
1 1} No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

1867.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines, from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places, from WALNUT Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:—

	FARE.
At 5 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accom	$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Express Mail	3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Express	3·00
At 5 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation and Emigrant	1st class, 2·25; 2d class, 1·30

At 8 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, Birmingham, and Vincentown, and at 6 P. M. for Mount Holly only.

At 5 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.

At 5, 8 and 10 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M., for Trenton.

At 5, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Florence.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Fish House.

The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry, upper side.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT

Will leave as follows:—

At 11 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 12 P. M. (night), via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Lines. Fare, $3.

At 8, 10·15 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, 4·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Trenton and Bristol.

At 8 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 8 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Schencks.

At 10·15 A. M., 2·30 and 5 P. M., for Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, 6, and 12 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

For the Delaware River Valley, Northern Pennsylvania, and New York State, and the Great Lakes, daily (Sundays excepted), from Kensington Depot as follows:—

At 8 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, etc. etc.

At 8 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

Lines from West Philadelphia Depot, via Connecting Railway, will leave as follows:—

At 1·30 and 6·30 P. M. Washington and New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3 25.

The 6·30 P. M. Line will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

June 3d, 1867.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY, July 8, 1867, Trains will leave Depot, corner BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11·50 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3·10 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·00 P. M. (daily) for Baltimore and Washington. Connects at Wilmington (Saturdays excepted) with Delaware Railroad Line, stopping at Newcastle, Middletown, Clayton, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk via Baltimore will take the 11·50 A. M. Train. Via Crisfield will take the 11·00 P. M. Train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 12·30 2·00, 4·30, 6·00, and 11·30 (daily) P. M. The 4·30 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations. The 6·00 P. M. Train runs to New Castle.

Leave Wilmington 6·30, 7·15 and 8 A. M., 4·00 and 6·30 (daily) P. M. The 7·15 A. M. Train will not stop at stations between Chester and Philadelphia.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail, 9·35 A. M., Express, 2·15 P. M., Express, 6·35 P. M., Express 8·55 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 8·55 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Northeast, Elkton, and Newark to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore, and at Chester to leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore.

Through Tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest, may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

4 8} H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA-SHORE! CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD. THROUGH IN TWO HOURS.

Five Trains daily to Atlantic City, and one on Sunday.

On and after SATURDAY, June 29, 1867, trains will leave VINE Street Ferry, as follows:—

Special Excursion	6·00 A. M.
Mail	7·30 A. M.
Freight, with Passenger Car attached	9·15 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	2·00 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4·15 P. M.

RETURNING—LEAVES ATLANTIC

Special Excursion	5·18 P. M.
Mail	4·40 P. M.
Freight	11·40 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	7·08 A. M.
Accommodation	5·45 A. M.

Junction Accommodation to Jackson and intermediate Stations leaves Vine street 5·30 P. M.

Returning leaves Jackson 6·28 A. M.

HADDONFIELD ACCOMMODATION TRAINS

Leave Vine street at	10·15 A. M.,	2·00 P. M.
Leave Haddonfield at	1·00 P. M.,	3·15 P. M.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN TO ATLANTIC CITY

Leaves Vine street at 7·30 A. M., and Atlantic at 4·40 P. M.

Fare to Atlantic $2. Round Trip Tickets, *good only for the day and train on which they are issued*, $3.

Tickets for sale at the Office of the Philadelphia Local Express Company, No. 625 CHESNUT Street and at No. 828 CHESNUT Street, Continental Hotel.

The Philadelphia Local Express Company, No. 625 CHESNUT Street, will call for baggage in any part of the city and suburbs, and check to hotel or cottage at Atlantic City. D. H. MUNDY,

6 24 tf Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, May 6, 1867.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc., at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Cumberland Valley and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Pottstown at 6·20 A. M., stopping at Intermediate Stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 6·30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 8·45 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·45 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1·00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M., Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Pottsville and all way stations. Leaves Pottsville at 7·00 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., and 5·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6·10 A. M. and 1·00 P. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST

Leaves New York at 9 A. M., and 5 and 8 P. M. passing Reading at 1·00 A. M and 1·50 and 10·06 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 8·45 A. M. and 9 P. M., passing Reading at 4·48 and 10·30 A. M., and 4·20 and 11·15 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10·10 A. M., and 4·40 and 5·20 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11·30 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD

Trains leave Auburn at 7·50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3·20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·35 A. M. and 5·25 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

Excursion tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates. Excursion tickets to Philadelphia, good only for one day, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations, by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles between all points, $52·50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2 15 P. M. 4 8}

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD, VIA MEDIA.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

On and after MONDAY, June 24, 1867, Trains will leave Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, as follows:—

WEST CHESTER TRAINS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester, at 7·15 A. M., 11 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 7·00 P. M., and 10·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street, at 6·15 A. M., 7·15 A. M., 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 and 6·50 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7·30 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only.

Leave Philadelphia for Media at 5·30 P. M.

Leave Media for Philadelphia at 6·40 P. M., stopping at all stations.

Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going east, will take trains leaving West Chester at 7·15 A. M., and going west will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Chesnut and Walnut Street cars connect with all of the above trains, carrying passengers down Chesnut street, past the principal hotels and the Camden and Amboy RR. office, at Walnut street wharf, passing out Walnut street to the depot.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8·00 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7·45 A. M. and 5 P. M.

City Passenger cars, on Market street, will connect with all Sunday trains, both ways, as usual, leaving Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the train leaves Depot, and will leave Depot on arrival of each train, to carry passengers into the city.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M. and 4·30 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 7·30 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with trains on P. and B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only, as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars unless a special contract is made for the same. HENRY WOOD,

4 1} General Superintendent.

ANNAMESSIC SHORT LINE

AND

United States Mail Route to the South and Southwest.

On and after JULY 8, trains will leave Depot Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, at 11 P. M., connecting closely with Express trains for the principal cities South, including Wilmington, N. C., Goldsboro, Newbern, Charleston, Savannah, Raleigh, Charlotte, Columbia, Macon, Augusta, Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, and intermediate points.

For tickets and information inquire at Offices, Nos. 41 and 828 CHESNUT Street, or at Depot, BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue. [7 1 3m

H. V. TOMPKINS, General Agent Norfolk, Va.
C. J. TROWBRIDGE, General Passenger Agent.

FAST FREIGHT LINE, VIA NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, to Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Centralia, and all points on Lehigh Valley Railroad and its branches.

By new arrangements, perfected this day, this road is enabled to give increased despatch to merchandise consigned to the above-named points.

Goods delivered at the Through Freight Depot, S. E. Cor. of FRONT and NOBLE Streets, before 5 P. M., will reach Wilkesbarre, Mount Carmel, Mahanoy City, and the other stations in Mahanoy and Wyoming Valleys, before 11 A. M. of the succeeding day. ELLIS CLARK,

6 26 1m Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN FOR CAPE MAY.

Commencing SUNDAY, June 23, 1867, the SUNDAY MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAIN will leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (upper ferry), at 7 A. M. Returning leave Cape Island at 5 P. M., stopping at principal Stations only.

Fare, $3·00. Excursion Tickets, $4 00. Good this day and train only.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL,
6 20 13 1 Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT JUNE 2, 1867.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway. Those of the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway run within one square of it.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market Streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office, N. W. cor. Ninth and Chesnut streets.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the Depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 1 South Eleventh street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	10·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	12·10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	1·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Western Accommodation Train	5·40 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	7·30 P. M.
Erie Mail	7·30 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	9·00 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	11·15 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to FRANCIS FUNK, Agent, No. 137 DOCK Street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	1·15 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7·10 A. M.
Erie Mail	7·10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	8·20 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·20 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·40 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	1·10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	4·10 P. M.
Day Express	6·20 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	7·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9 50 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

FOR CAPE MAY BY RAILROAD, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).

Commencing TUESDAY, July 2, 1867.

9·00 A. M. Morning Mail.
3·00 P. M. Cape May, Passenger.

RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE CAPE ISLAND.

6·20 A. M. Morning Mail.
5·00 P. M. Cape May Express.

Commutation tickets, good for ONE, THREE, or TWELVE months, can be procured at the Office of the Company, Camden, N. J.

Through tickets can be procured at No. 828 Chesnut street (under the Continental Hotel). Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residences.

An additional Fast Express train will be added on Saturday, July 13, leaving Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.; returning, leave Cape Island at 9·00 A. M.

The SUNDAY MAIL and PASSENGER TRAIN leave Philadelphia at 7·00 A. M., returning leave Cape Island at 5·00 P. M.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, from foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).

Commencing TUESDAY, July 2, 1867.

8·00 A. M. Morning Mail, for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations.
9·00 A. M. Cape May, Morning Mail.
3·00 P. M. Cape May Accommodation.
3·30 P. M. Bridgeton and Salem Passenger.
6·00 P. M. Woodbury Accommodation.

Cape May Freight leaves Camden at 9·20 A. M.

West Jersey Freight Train leaves Camden at 12 M. (noon).

Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 7·00 A. M. until 5·00 P. M. Freight received before 9·00 A. M. will go forward the same day.

Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

7 2 tf WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

On and after Wednesday, May 1, 1867.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M. 1, 3½, 3¾, 4, 5, 5⅜, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M. 1, 2, 3, 4, 4⅜, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 Down Train and 3⅜ and 5⅜ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M. 2, 7, 10⅜ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8¼ A. M. 1, 6, 9⅜ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M. 2, 3⅜, 5⅜, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·40 A. M. 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9⅜ A. M. 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·50 A. M. 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7⅜, 9, and 11·05 A. M. 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5·40, 7, 7·50, 9, and 11 A. M. 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2·30 and 7·15 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5·30 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7⅜, 9, and 11·05 A. M. 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 9½, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6·10, 7⅜, 8·20, 9½, and 11½ A. M. 2 3½, 5, 6½, 9, and 10½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M. 2½ and 7½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M. 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
3 Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

Through and direct route between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Williamsport, and the Great Oil Region of Pennsylvania.

ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

Mail Train leaves Philadelphia	7·00 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	4·30 A. M.
" " arrives at Erie	4·58 P. M.
Erie Express leaves Philadelphia	12·00 noon.
" " leaves Williamsport	8·45 P. M.
" " arrives at Erie	10·00 A. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Philadelphia	8·00 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	6·15 P. M.
" " arrives at Lock Haven	8·10 P. M.

EASTWARD.

Mail Train leaves Erie	10·25 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	10·10 P. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	7·00 A. M.
Erie Express leaves Erie	5·00 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	4·25 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	1·00 P. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Lock Haven	7·15 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	8·35 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	5·40 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with all trains on Warren and Franklin Railway. Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 12·00 M. arrive at Irvineton at 6·40 A. M. and Oil City at 9·50 A. M.

Leaving Philadelphia at 7·30 P. M., arrive at Oil City at 4·35 P. M.

All trains on Warren and Franklin Railway make close connections at Oil City with trains for Franklin and Petroleum Centre. Baggage checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
1 1} General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—Summer Arrangements. On and after SATURDAY, June 1, 1867, Trains will leave Philadelphia, from the Depot of the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad, corner of THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets (West Philadelphia), at 7·15 A. M. and 4·50 P. M.

Leave Rising Sun at 5·15 and Oxford at 6·05 A. M., and leave Oxford at 3·25 P. M.

A Market Train, with Passenger Car attached, will run on Tuesdays and Fridays, leaving the Rising Sun at 11·15 A. M., Oxford at 12·00 M., and Kennett at 1·00 P. M., connecting at West Chester Junction with a Train for Philadelphia. On Wednesdays and Saturdays trains leave Philadelphia at 2·30 P. M., run ing through to Oxford.

The Train leaving Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M. connects at Oxford with a daily line of Stages for Peach Bottom, in Lancaster county. Returning, leaves Peach Bottom to connect at Oxford with the Afternoon Train for Philadelphia.

The Train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M. runs to Rising Sun, Md.

Passengers allowed to take wearing apparel only, as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract be made for the same.

5 11} HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.

912 ARCH STREET. — GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, ETC.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.
2 21 6m VANKIRK & CO.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEON'S BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—B. C. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspenders, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady. 5 20}

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

MONDAY, JULY 8, 1867.

Crocodile Tears for Maximilian.

We know of nothing so despicable as that abandoned partisanship which prostitutes every event to its own base ends. One would have thought it impossible for anybody to attempt to make political capital out of the recent tragic death of the ill-fated Maximilian; but our Copperhead contemporary of Chesnut street has shown itself competent to the task. It sees nothing sad, heroic, or touching the untimely taking off of the young Prince. It seeks not for the true causes of that terrible work. It only sees in it an occasion — and a forced occasion at that—for an attack upon the Republican party in the United States. Maximilian's death, and his last words, "Poor Carlotta!" are prostituted to the base purposes of partisan malignity. They are made the text for falsehood and hypocrisy to preach a sermon upon against the "radicals."

These terrible "radicals," what horrid fellows they must be, to be sure! Every untoward event, whether at home or abroad, whether in earth or sky, is laid to their charge. If business is dull, the radicals are to blame for it. If business is overdone, the radicals have caused the inflation. If the rains descend and flood the earth, it is the radicals that are at the bottom of it. If drouths parch, or hurricanes blow, or storms devastate, it is all the radicals. If the Indians devastate our frontier, the radicals are responsible for it. If a conservative mob breaks up a peaceful Convention and perpetrates a massacre, it is still the radicals who are to blame. When Maximilian invaded Mexico it was the radicals who were at fault. And now, when Juarez shoots Maximilian, it is still the radicals who are denounced for it!

But the smooth-tongued hypocrite who thus attempts to manufacture partisan capital out of the life-blood of the unfortunate Maximilian, is forced to resort to falsehood to give a semblance of truth to his averments, He charges that the general tone of the Republican press has justified the execution of Maximilian. "Served him right," he says, is the prevailing sentiment of Republicans. The charge is false. The general tone of the Republican press has been one of deep sympathy for the unfortunate Prince, and of indignation against his murderers. At the same time the *cause of truth* has demanded that the facts in the career of the fallen Emperor, which serve to show that he too had resorted to acts of similar cruelty, should not be suppressed. Because we denounce the murder of Maximilian by order of Juarez, it is no reason that we should cover up the equally cruel and barbarous execution of Orteaga and his brother Liberal officers by command of Maximilian. Nor would our contemporary have done so, had its purpose been honest and pure.

And by what right does a contemptible Copperhead sheet like the *Age*, a paper that during our whole great war for the Union was a stench in the nostrils of every loyal citizen, so that a decent man was ashamed to be seen with a copy of it in his possession—a paper that rejoiced at Rebel victories and mourned over Rebel defeats, and that even in this very article says that the flag of the Union during that sublime contest for freedom and republican government "was no emblem of glory or beauty"—a paper that at this day labors with a sickly sentimentality to invest with the honors of martyrdom one of the chief conspirators in the assassination of our late beloved President, Mr. Lincoln—by what right, we say, does *such* a sheet set itself up as the censor of the opinions and general character of its contemporaries? Its bare toleration for the past five years in a community like ours, where its blatant disloyalty has been a constant offense to nine-tenths of the best citizens, is a striking example of the practical freedom of the press in this country.

However, we can see that there are two uses which such a sheet may subserve:—First, it goes to show what are the real sentiments and actuating motives of the present leaders of the Democratic party in Pennsylvania. It furnishes a constant display of the vilest spirit of Copperheadism. And secondly, in that not distant day when, to have been a Copperhead now, will be as much of a reproach as it is at the present day to have been a Copperhead, or Tory, in the times of the Revolution, such an article as the one we are now commenting on will be a valuable document for the future historian in his searches after the truth with reference to our own times.

The Indian Difficulties.

It is amusing to any person who knows anything about the actual condition of affairs on our western frontier, which is now the theatre of war between the whites and the Indians, to read the comments of most of the Eastern newspapers in regard to the subject. It is evident that most of our editors have studied the Indian character in Fennimore Cooper's novels, rather than in the history of the country. The popular idea is that the Indian is a "noble savage," of most gentlemanly instincts, mild and courteous in demeanor, never troubling anybody unless absolutely driven into a corner and compelled to fight, and requiring only to be "well treated" to be a most peaceable and well-disposed citizen. This is the "red man" of the imagination, of the novel, and of half the newspaper theorists, but it is not the Indian of *fact*. It is not the Indian who sweeps down upon the defenseless settlements of the frontier, murdering and burning without mercy. It is not the Indian who lies in wait for our emigrant trains crossing the Plains, to rob them of their stock, plunder them of their goods, murder the men and carry the women and children into captivity. It is not the Indian with whom we are now at war.

The wild Indian of the Plains is a savage. He lives by plunder and the chase. He has no fixed abode, no cultivated fields. His main dependence is upon the immense herds of buffalo that roam over the Plains east of the Rocky Mountains. Until within a few years he has come in contact with the whites but very slightly. But the rapid settlement of the interior Territories, caused by the discoveries in them of the precious metals, is bringing these savages of the Plains and the whites into constant contact. Roads are being opened in every direction. The buffaloes are being frightened from their customary pasture grounds. The forces of civilization begin to crowd upon the Indian from all sides. As a consequence, we witness collision and strife. The savage yields unkindly to fate. Barbarism struggles against the conquest of civilization.

Now this contest is not to be settled by treaties and presents of goods and "big talks" with head-men and chiefs. The only way to settle it is either for the white people to give up the idea of occupying the interior, or to remove the Indian from the regions he now occupies. If he shall remain, his extermination is only a question of time. The rapid destruction of his means of subsistence will of itself soon settle the problem. There is no possibility of permanent peace and of saving the Indian at all, except by setting apart some reservation, and colonizing him on it as soon as possible. The progress of the Pacific Railroad, the peopling of our interior Territories, and the general development of that portion of the country, cannot go forward and the Indians be allowed to remain upon the Plains. They must be removed, or they will be exterminated.

We trust that the Government will soon take hold of this matter in a comprehensive spirit, and decide upon a general plan of action, so that its efforts may be constantly directed to some practical end. That end should be the colonization of the Indians by themselves upon reservations at the earliest possible moment.

Street Cleaning in Our City.

The extremely hot weather that we have been experiencing for some time past ought to stimulate our public authorities to the taking of some more efficient measures for the cleaning of the city. That our streets are in a disgraceful condition is apparent to every one. It is not too much to say that the contractors having the street-cleaning job are failing in every important particular. Not only are the streets rarely cleaned, but when an ostensible attempt is made to do so, the work is done in such a slip-shod, slovenly manner, that it amounts to almost nothing at all. Frequently we see the heaps of filth collected in the streets by the sweepers left for days, to be gone over and trampled down and scattered by passing teams. Finally a few carts make their appearance and gather up the remainder, leaving the streets almost as dirty as they were before. We have observed this thing repeatedly in our largest thoroughfares.

Without multiplying words, it is sufficient to say that the streets of our city are in an exceedingly bad condition. The natural and inevitable result, in the present hot weather, must be a large increase in our bills of sickness and death. The masses of our population are obliged to remain in the city during the entire summer. They are unable to escape, even for a few days, to the purer air of the country. They must stay here with their families, and encounter whatever perils the negligence or incompetency of our authorities shall bring upon us.

Now, we only aver what every man of common sense knows, that there is no peculiar, inherent difficulty about this street-cleaning business. It is a simple, straightforward job. There is no scarcity of either horses, carts, or hands. And there is no good reason why every street in this city should not be cleaned at least once a week, and all our most important thoroughfares every other day, or even every day. The work only needs to be taken hold of by men of energy and determination, who honestly intend *to do it*, and not to slight it and half do it. It is a reproach to our city that so simple and yet so necessary a work, one so intimately connected with the comfort and health of the people, should be so negligently and illy performed. We are by no means free from the danger of pestilence; and certainly the present filthy condition of the city is a direct invitation to its ravages.

A Good Use of Money.

Daniel Drew, Esq., one of the most prominent capitalists of New York, has followed the wise example set by the Hon. Ezra Cornell and the Hon. Asa Packer, the founders of the Cornell and Lehigh Universities, by devoting a large share of his fortune, while still living, to the establishment of a school of learning. Men of fortune who desire thus to account for their stewardship have usually been content to continue the accumulation of wealth until their death, and then to found or endow educational institutions by provisions in their wills. But it is surely the better plan to perform such generous deeds while they are yet living, that with their own eyes they may behold the first fruits of the good that is to spring from their generosity. The Lehigh University, at South Bethlehem, Pa., and the Cornell University, at Ithaca, N. Y., are getting fairly under way, and with their magnificent endowments of half a million each at the outset, bid fair to assume a leading place among the colleges of the country.

The amount set apart by Mr. Drew for a similar purpose is $500,000, and the institution of which this is to be the foundation will be known as "The Drew Theological School" of the Methodist Episcopal Church. We doubt if any other Divinity School in the United States has so large a fund as this on which to draw for support; and such being the case, we run no risk of proving ourselves to be false prophets by predicting that before many years the Drew Theological School will become the most flourishing in the country. The Methodist denomination is one of the largest and most influential in the United States; and through the magnificent generosity of Mr. Drew, the candidates for admission into its ministry will hereafter enjoy opportunities for study and culture which have heretofore been denied to many of them. Ignorance in the pulpit is even more objectionable than it is in any other calling, while thorough cultivation in all departments of knowledge is one of the most powerful agencies for good that can be wielded by the Christian ministry. For these reasons, Mr. Drew will have the happy consolation in his declining years of knowing that the vast wealth which industry and integrity have enabled him to acquire, is being devoted to the best and noblest purpose.

The location of the new Divinity School has already been selected by Mr. Drew, who recently completed the purchase of a fine estate of two hundred and twenty-five acres, situated just in the edge of the village of Madison, New Jersey, on the line of the Morris and Essex Railroad, and distant about twenty-eight miles from the city of New York. This estate is known as "The Forest," and about one-third of it is covered with a splendid growth of trees, already laid out with drives and walks, and rivalling in beauty and extent the famous groves which are attached to the English seats of learning. One side of the estate is bordered for a distance of a mile and a half by one of the finest roads in New Jersey, and over half of this is enclosed by a massive stone wall which is unequalled by any other in that section of the United States.

A number of buildings are already upon the ground, one of them being a magnificent stone mansion, erected at a cost of $90,000 about thirty years ago, by a former proprietor of the estate. This mansion consists of a main building with a frontage of sixty-five feet, while on either side there is a large wing, making the rear line over one hundred feet in length. The entire structure is built in the most substantial and attractive manner, the floors of the portices and halls being laid with marble, and altogether it contains about forty different apartments, furnished in the most elegant modern style. There are likewise upon the grounds an attractive stone-built cottage, a convenient farm-house, and numerous out-buildings, including a large and substantial barn of brick, all of which can be turned to good account for the purposes of the seminary. In addition to these, it is the intention of Mr. Drew to devote $150,000 to extending the buildings, and among the new ones to be erected are four handsome residences for the professors. The sum paid by Mr. Drew for the premises in their present condition was $150,000, so that of the original endowment there will still remain $200,000 after the projected improvements are carried out, for the purpose of paying the current expenses of the institution and providing a library and other accessories on an equality with the whole undertaking.

Three members of the corps of professors have already been selected, and from the national reputation which these gentlemen enjoy, the educational advantages of the new Divinity School will not fall short of its generous endowment and happy location. The Rev. John McClintock, D. D., formerly Pastor of the American Chapel in Paris, and one of the most popular divines in the denomination, is the President. The Professorship of Historical Theology is to be filled by the Rev. B. H. Nadal, D. D., Pastor of the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church of this city, and the Professorship of Exegetical Theology by the Rev. J. W. Lindsay, D. D., of the New York Conference, formerly a Professor in the Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn., and President of Lima College, New York. The Professor of Dogmatical Theology is yet to be selected.

Whatever else he may be, Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, is not a wit. Yet, as is not at all uncommon, he fancies himself to be one, and makes now and then the most ghastly experiments on the public taste. His resolution of thanks in Congress to Petroleum V. Nasby *and* the Attorney-General undoubtedly struck him as excessively humorous; but we haven't heard a human being laugh at it yet. It fell on the public more dead than the Opinion on Reconstruction, and was not half as good a joke as Nasby's worst. It was hardly worth while to hold an extra session of Congress to enable Mr. Schenck to attempt to shine in this new character.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES COURT IN BANKRUPTCY.—Still the business of this Court is quite backward. From the first day of the operation of the Bankrupt act, June 1, to the present day, the following are the only petitions that have been made:—

Thomas D. Wilder. Petition and oath of allegiance filed June 1. In absence of Register Ashton, referred to Register Chase.

Henry C. Brolaskey. Petition and oath of allegiance filed June 18. Order of reference to Register McMichael.

Emerson M. Marter. Petition and oath of allegiance filed June 25. Order of reference to Register Ashton.

George Ferdinand Smith. Petition and oath of allegiance filed June 27. Order of reference to Register Ashton.

John W. Cullen. Petition and oath of allegiance filed June 28. Order of reference to Register Parsons.

George W. Warner. Petition of William H. Dunwoody and Orrick H. Robertson, that George W. Warner be declared bankrupt, filed July 1.

Robert Shaw. Petition and oath of allegiance filed July 1. Order of reference to Register Ashton.

Henri L. Foster. Petition and oath of allegiance filed July 3. Order of reference to Register Ashton.

Adam Hipple. Petition and oath of allegiance filed July 3. Order of reference to Register Corson.

William Henry Darlington. Petition and oath of allegiance filed July 6. Order of reference to Register Thomas.

John Gayley. Petition and oath of allegiance filed July 6.

SUPREME COURT IN EQUITY—Judge Read.—Susan Smith, Mayer Arnold, William H. Carryll, and John Doil vs. Henry Huston, Henry Trottman, and William Dunlap. This was an application made by a number of the inhabitants of the neighborhood of Fifth and Willow and Buttonwood streets, for an injunction to restrain the defendants from pounding and hammering on brass and copper vessels; that is now complained of as an intolerable nuisance to the complainants. The grounds of complaint were reported when the application was made. The following was the decision of the Court:—

July 5. It is ordered, That an injunction be issued to restrain the defendants, and each of them, their and each of their agents and workmen, from using or employing the premises on the east side of Fifth street, between Willow and Buttonwood streets, in the plaintiffs' bill mentioned, or any part thereof, in the manufacture of copper-ware, by pounding so as to occasion any nuisance, disturbance and annoyance to the plaintiff, Susan Smith and family, residing in the plaintiff's dwelling-house in the bill mentioned, or injury or damage to the house itself.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GROCERS' AND BUTCHERS' REFRIGERATORS—Cheap and good; warranted cold, and free from sweat, or no sale.

Also, HARRIS' UNCLE SAM HOT-AIR RANGE, which is so admirably constructed that the cooking of a family, instead of being a labor, is really a pleasant exercise.

Also, the NEW MAGLIOCCO HEATER, which is cheap, powerful in giving heat, and saving in coal.

B. S. HARRIS & CO.,
5 16 3mdp No. 149 North NINTH Street.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO. Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No 144 S. SIXTH Street second door above WALNUT.

OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

IRISH DEPUTATION—FAREWELL MEETING.—A Farewell Meeting will be held in the AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, on THURSDAY EVENING NEXT, the 11th inst., to extend to Rev. Drs. DENHAM and HALL, of the Irish Presbyterian delegation to the American Churches, the parting greetings of the Churches of Philadelphia.

Addresses on the occasion will be delivered by Drs. HALL and DENHAM, and by distinguished clergymen and laymen of Philadelphia.

As the meeting promises to be one of unusual interest, those who desire to be present should make an early application for tickets. These may be had gratuitously on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, at Ashmead & Evans' Book Store, No. 724 Chesnut street. Reserved seats to pay expenses, may be had on TUESDAY, at the same place, 25 cents each.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Exercises to commence at 8 o'clock. 7 8 2t*

CRITTENDEN'S
COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
No. 637 CHESNUT Street, corner of Seventh.

BOOK-KEEPING in all its branches.
PENMANSHIP, Plain and Ornamental.
COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC,
BUSINESS PAPERS, ETC.

No vacations. Students instructed at such hours as may best suit their convenience. Open from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 3 P. M. to 7 P. M.

Catalogues furnished on application. [628 famwfp

The Crittenden Commercial Arithmetic and Business Manual, price, $1.25, for sale at the College.

OFFICE OF THE FRANKFORD AND PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY.

All persons who are subscribers to or holders of the Capital Stock of this Company, and who have not yet paid the eighth instalment of Five Dollars per share thereon, are hereby notified that the eighth instalment has been called in, and that they are required to pay the same at the above office on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of July, 1867.

By resolution of the Board of Directors.
6 27 2w JACOB BINDER, President.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the PARKER PETROLEUM COMPANY, will be held at the Office, No. 429 WALNUT Street, on the 16th inst., at 12 o'clock M., to take action on the reduction of Capital Stock and other important business.

7 6 6t ROBERT THOMPSON, Treasurer.

GEORGE W. FORD, DOCK STREET, one door below Third, collects Bounty, Pension, Ration Money, and all claims against the Government. For a speedy settlement, call on Mr. FORD who is well versed with all the details of the business. 4 12 1m

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only *true* and *perfect Dye*—Harmless, Reliable, Instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of *Bad Dyes*. Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. 4 5 fmw 1

WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE softens and smooths the skin; imparts beauty and brightness to the complexion. Is deliciously fragrant, TRANSPARENT, and superb as a Toilet Soap. Order of your druggist. 5 25 4p tf

DIVIDENDS.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY—OFFICE, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, June 26, 1867.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on SATURDAY, the 6th of July next, and be reopened on TUESDAY, July 16, 1867.

A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in cash on and after the 15th of July next to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 6th of July next.

All orders for Dividends must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD,
6 26 6w Treasurer.

OFFICE PHILADELPHIA CITY PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 4130 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, July 1, 1867.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this date, a dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per share was declared, payable to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 11th inst.

Transfer Books closed until 11th inst.
7 2 2w WM. W. COLKET, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, July 8, 1867.

The Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on demand, free of taxes.

7 8 2w CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICE
FRANK GRANELLO,
TAILOR,
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET,
(Formerly of No. 132 S. FOURTH Street),
HAS JUST OPENED WITH AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS
Made up to the order of all Gentlemen who are desirous of procuring a first-class fashionable garment. 2 6 wfm 6m

"ALL CAN HAVE BEAUTIFUL HAIR.
RICH GLOSS INSTEAD OF GREY
DECAY!
LONDON HAIR COLOR
RESTORER AND DRESSING.
The only known Restorer of Color and Perfect Hair Dressing Combined.
NO MORE BALDNESS
OR
GREY HAIR.

It never fails to impart life, growth, and vigor to the weakest hair, fastens and stops its falling, and is sure to produce a new growth of hair, causing it to grow thick and strong.

ONLY 75 CENTS A BOTTLE. HALF A DOZEN, $4.00. Sold at
DR. SWAYNE'S,
NO. 330 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
ABOVE VINE,
And all Druggists and Variety Stores. [3 6 fmw 4p

TAKE THE FAMILY TO GLOUCESTER POINT GARDENS, the most delightful place for recreation and enjoyment in the vicinity of the city. Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of an hour. 2m 4p*

AN UNPRECEDENTED TRIUMPH.—CABLE DESPATCH, PARIS, EXPOSITION, July 1, 1867:—

"STEINWAY & SONS, of New York, have been awarded by the Supreme Jury of the Exposition THE FIRST GOLD MEDAL OF MERIT *for the highest degree of perfection in grand, square, and upright Pianos and the most valuable inventions, showing the greatest progress in the construction of Piano-fortes, with the strongest indorsement of the* SUPREME INTERNATIONAL JURY."

In addition to the above, Steinway & Sons have received the following Cable despatch:—

"PARIS, July 4.

"The great Societe des Beaux Arts, of Paris, have, after a careful examination of all the musical instruments exhibited at the Paris Exposition, awarded to STEINWAY & SONS, of New York, *their Grand Testimonial Medal, for greatest superiority and novelty of construction in Pianos.*"

Warerooms, first floor of Steinway Hall, Nos. 71 and 73 East Fourteenth street, between Fourth avenue and Irving place, New York. 3 2 4p

PHILADELPHIA WAREROOMS,
No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET.

CHICKERING PIANOS.
FIRST PREMIUM
GRAND GOLD MEDAL
HAS BEEN AWARDED
CHICKERING & SONS,
AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION, 1867.
WM. H. DUTTON,
7 1 mwstf NO. 914 CHESNUT ST.

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.

5 23 1 UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

PARIS.
AU PETIT ST. THOMAS.
27, 29, 31, 33, 35 RUE DE BAC.
25 RUE DE L'UNIVERSITE,
NEAR THE PALACE EXHIBITION,

This house, established upwards of fifty years, is universally known and famed as one of the best establishments in Paris, in which thorough confidence may be placed.

In its immense premises, which all foreigners should visit, will be found the most complete assortment of SILKS, FIRST NOVELTIES, SHAWLS, WOOLLENS, LACE, LINGERIE, READY-MADE ARTICLES FOR LADIES, FURS COTTON AND THREAD STUFFS, GLOVES, RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, CARPETS, ARTICLES OF FURNITURE.

English Assistants. Fixed Price. [7 8 15 25—8 5 15

THE TENTH NATIONAL SÆNGERFEST.—THE MONSTER FESTIVAL OF THE AGE.

SATURDAY, July 13—Arrival of Singers, and reception in the evening, in Independence Square, by the Mayor.

SUNDAY, July 14—Recreation.

MONDAY, July 15—Rehearsal, and Concert at Academy of Music in the evening.

TUESDAY, July 16—Prize Concert at Academy of Music in the evening.

WEDNESDAY, July 17.—Gigantic Picnic at Washington Retreat and Engel & Wolf's Farm.

THURSDAY, July 18.—Close of Festival.

Season Tickets, $3 for one person—to be had at Trumpler's, Seventh and Chesnut; Meyers', No. 1230 Chesnut Street; Herwig's, N. W. corner Third and Brown Streets; Reuss', No. 511 South Second Street; and of the Managers, Members, and Committees. 7 8 6t

FIFTH QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

PHILADELPHIA, July 1, 1867.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$859,721 03
Banking House, Furniture, and Fixtures	129,746 20
Current Expenses and Taxes	7,094 49
Premiums	29,291 47
Revenue Stamps	250 00
Due from Banks and Bankers	169,535 43
United States Bonds Deposited with Treasurer of the United States to secure circulation	500,000 00
United States Bonds and Securities on hand	225,000 00
Notes of other National Banks	17,116 00
Specie	15 25
Fractional Currency	13,484 82
Legal-tender Notes	326,121 00
Total	$2,269,137 13

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$1,000,000 00
Circulating Notes outstanding	417,500 00
Deposits	837,864 93
Profits	13,772 20
Total	$2,269,137 13

JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this first day of July, 1867.

7 2 6t EDMUND WILCOX, Notary Public.

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, for the Safe Keeping of Bonds, Stocks, and Other Valuables.
CAPITAL.....$500,000

DIRECTORS.

N. B. BROWNE, EDWARD W. CLARK,
CLARENCE H. CLARK, ALEXANDER HENRY
JOHN WELSH, S. A. CALDWELL,
J. GILLINGHAM FELL, HENRY C. GIBSON,
CHARLES MACALESTER.

Office in the Fire proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank, CHESNUT Street above Fourth.

This Company receives on deposit, and GUARANTEES THE SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES upon the following rates a year, viz.:—

Coupon Bonds.....$1 per $1000
Registered Bonds and Securities.....50 cents per $1000
Gold Coin or Bullion.....$1·25 per $100
Silver Coin or Bullion.....$2 per $10
Gold or Silver Plate.....$1 per $10

Cash Boxes or small tin boxes of Bankers, Brokers, Capitalists, etc., contents unknown to the Company, and liability limited, $25 a year.

The Company offers for RENT (renter exclusively holding the key) SAFES INSIDE ITS VAULTS at $20, $30, $40, $50, and $75 a year, according to size and location.

Coupons and Interest Collected for one per cent.

Interest allowed on Money Deposits.

This Company is authorized to receive and execute Trusts of every description.

12 31 m wfrp] N. B. BROWNE, President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
THE FINE SHIRT EMPORIUM,
Nos. 1 and 3 North SIXTH Street.
JOHN C. ARRISON,
Importer, Manufacturer, and Dealer in Every Description of
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

Would invite inspection to his FINE STOCK OF GOODS, suitable for the season, selling off at moderate prices.

Especial attention given to the manufacture of FINE SHIRTS AND COLLARS.

Warranted to give satisfaction. 1 28 rp]

608. REMOVAL. 603.
E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.

Beg to inform their friends and the public that they have removed their place of business from No. 322 to
NO. 608 CHESNUT STREET,
UP STAIRS.

Having greater facilities, and more room for doing business, their stock will be considerably increased in the various departments.

Represented by S. STORY. 7 6 1m

ROPER'S NEW AMERICAN
BREECH-LOADING REPEATING SHOT GUN,
FIRING FOUR SHOTS IN TWO SECONDS,

Using ordinary Ammunition. Manufactured by the ROPER REPEATING RIFLE COMPANY, Amherst, Massachusetts, under personal supervision of C. M. SPENCER, inventor of the famous SPENCER RIFLE. Send for circular. 5 16 3mfp

DELIGHTFUL SHADE, REfreshing breezes, and first class refreshments in the Gardens at GLOUCESTER POINT. Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of an hour. 6 1 3mfp*

THE UNDERSIGNED
PURCHASED THE
NEW SIX PER C
REGISTERED L
OF THE
LEHIGH COAL AND NAVI
TION COMPANY,
DUE IN 1897.
INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY,
FREE OF UNITED STATES AND STATE TAXES,
AND OFFER IT FOR SALE AT THE LOW PRICE OF
NINETY-TWO,
AND ACCRUED INTEREST FROM MAY 1.

This LOAN is secured by a first mortgage on the Company's Railroad, constructed and to be constructed, extending from the southern boundary of the borough of Mauch Chunk to the Delaware River at Easton, including their bridge across the said river now in process of construction, together with all the Company's rights, liberties, and franchises appertaining to the said Railroad and Bridge.

Copies of the mortgage may be had on application at the office of the Company, or of either of the undersigned.

DREXEL & CO.
E. W. CLARK & CO.
JAY COOKE & CO. [6 11 tf
W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN.

NATIONAL
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
809 and 811 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL.....$1,000,000

DIRECTORS.

Joseph T. Bailey,	William Ervien,
Nathan Hilles,	Osgood Welsh,
Benj. Rowland, Jr.,	Frederick A. Hoyt,
Samuel A. Bispham,	Wm. H. Rhawn.
Edward B. Orne,	

WM. H. RHAWN, President,
Late Cashier of the Central National Bank.
JOS. P. MUMFORD Cashier,
5 14] *Late of the Philadelphia National Bank*

REMOVAL.
THE UNION NATIONAL BANK
HAS REMOVED TO THE
S.E. CORNER OF THIRD AND ARCH STS.,
Where they will be located during the erection of their NEW BANKING HOUSE.
N. C. MUSSELMAN,
6 21 fmwtmrp CASHIER.

RHEUMATISM.
RHEUMATISM.
NEURALGIA.
NO CURE NO PAY.
NO CURE NO PAY.
DR. FITLER'S
GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY.
WARRANTED HARMLESS.
REFERENCES—5000 CURES
REFERENCES—5000 CURES
IN PHILADELPHIA ALONE.
DR. FITLER,
ONE OF OUR OLDEST PHYSICIANS
ADVISES GRATIS DAILY,
PRINCIPAL DEPOT, [6 29 mwstf
No. 29 South FOURTH St

VERANDAH STRIPES,
CRIMSON, GREEN,
BLUE AND BUFF
LINEN AND COTTON
STRIPES
FOR
VERANDAHS AND AWNINGS.
ALSO,
Bobinets and Mosquito Nettings,
WITH THE PATENT UMBRELLA FRAME FOR BEDS AND CRIBS.
SHADES.
PLAIN AND GILT BORDERED,
WHITE, BUFF, AND GREEN
LINEN AND HOLLAND SHADES
MADE AND PUT UP IN TOWN OR COUNTRY BY EXPERIENCED WORKMEN,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,
6 28 10t NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

TO PERSONS GOING OUT OF TOWN.
CALL AT SMITH'S,
NO. 348 CHESNUT STREET
And supply yourselves with
STATIONERY,
PORTFOLIOS,
TOURISTS' WRITING DESKS,
DRESSING CASES,
CHESSMEN,
CHECKER BOARDS, ETC.

All kinds of Blank Books, Printing, Stationery Pocket Books, Pocket Cutlery, etc etc., at very greatly reduced prices. 7 6 1f

...RDS AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

...previous authentic reports, fully ...y a despatch just received at this ...ld medals have been awarded to ... pianos at the Paris Exposition. ...Broadwood, of London, a house ...undred and forty years in exist... identified with the rise and pro...ano-forte manufacture, and still the ...nsive firm in Europe, having done ...the social welfare of their workmen, a ...entary gold medal. Exhibit grand pianos ...parallel strings. To Messrs. Steinway & ...of New York, showing the greatest perfec... in all three styles, grand, square, and up...ht, and new and valuable inventions, represent...ng the greatest progress in the art of piano-forte manufacture, a gold medal. All overstrung scale. To Messrs. Chickering & Sons, Boston, for great perfection in the old system of constructing grand pianos, with parallel strings, a gold medal. To Streicher, of Vienna, grand pianos, with overstrung scale, after the Steinway system, fourth gold medal. The International Jury consisted of seven gentlemen, the United States not being represented. It is, therefore, a matter of no little pride to the musical public of America that the first and second gold medals, in order of merit, were awarded to this country. The above is a synopsis of the report of the Jury, which we shall give to our readers, as soon as officially published and in our hands. We shall, of course, confine ourselves strictly to the award and doings of the Jury, decorations and orders being outside, and personal matters, without the slightest connection with the merits of the instruments exhibited.

A Cable telegram, dated Paris, July 4, informed the Messrs. Steinway & Sons, of this city, that, in addition to the first gold medal o merit awarded to them by the International Jury at the Universal Exposition, the Societe des Beaux Arts, after a careful examination and comparison of all the piano-fortes exhibited, awarded to Messrs Steinway & Sons their grand testimonial medal for greatest perfection and novelty of construction in grand, square, and upright pianos. This voluntary testimonial, from a society of such high standing, is only second in importance to the verdict of the International Jury.—*From the New York Weekly Review.*

CAMDEN AFFAIRS.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY CASES.—Michael Dodd was arrested by policeman Ayres yesterday, for committing an assault and battery on a man named Daily. He went to the latter's house about 2 o'clock in the morning, and it took Daily until 5 o'clock to eject him.

He returned about 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and Daily told him he didn't want anything to do with him, and to get out. He did so, after some parley, Daily going out with him. While on the pavement Dodd came up behind, and, taking him by the back of the neck, threw him to the pavement, injuring him considerably. Mayor Cox bound the defendant over to answer at Court.

Yesterday a man named Rodgers attacked another named John Neidham, at Fourth and Federal. Rodgers was arrested by policeman Owens, and the Mayor fined him. As soon as he was released from custody, he made another attack upon the same individual. He was rearrested and bound over to answer at court.

A WOMAN ROBBED.—A woman named Bridget O'Donnell was enticed from Philadelphia to Camden on Saturday evening, and, when in an out-of-the-way place, was robbed of her bonnet and $11. She was found in an insensible condition (drunk) and taken by an officer to the police Station.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

A SWINDLER.—William Wilson, who says he hails from Baltimore, was arrested at Fifth and Spruce streets, on the charge of swindling the public generally. His plan of operation was to enter a dwelling, and inform the inmates thereof that he had a governing meter which would save untold quantities of gas. He would go down stairs and fumble about the gas pipes, with a serious and scientific look, and for such service demanded from $2 to $10. For a long time he has carried on his operations, and about one year ago swindled our citizens in like manner. He will have a further hearing to-morrow at 10 A. M., at Alderman Morrow's office, where all who have been swindled should go.

A RUFFIANLY ASSAULT—ALL ABOUT SOME GEESE.—Peter Moran, a shoemaker, resides near Bridget Duffee, on Tackawanna street, above Meadow, Frankford. Both of the parties have numbers of geese, ducks, etc., who gain a livelihood by continuous pickings from a meagre stubble in the neighborhood. On Saturday Bridget went out to drive home her flock, when out marched Moran and knocked her down for taking his poultry, as he thought. He beat her, kicked her, and then ran into his shop, snatched a shoemaker's knife, and finished his villanous proceedings by stabbing her in the cheek. He was taken in custody, and held by Alderman Holmes in $1500 bail to answer at court.

ATTEMPTED HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Henry Pitt, a black man aged twenty-five years, attempted to commit highway robbery in the vicinity of Seventh and Lombard streets. An old colored man named Jesse Williams, employed upon the Boston steamer Norman, was making his way along, when Pitt, coming up, knocked his tile over his eyes, caught him by the neck, came certain little dodges to the gradual suffocation of the victim, and then attempted to steal his watch and wallet. A policeman taking cognizance of this operation, arrested Pitt, and Alderman Morrow held him in $1500 bail to answer at Court.

AN ASSAULT.—John Douglass, on Saturday evening, sat in one of the Union cars, with his pedal extremities stretched across the passage. Mr. William Leaf, President of the line, stepping in, accidentally ran afoul of these barriers. This was a circumstance of sufficient gravity in Douglass' eyes to cause speedy resentment on his part. He caught Mr. Leaf by the neck, and commenced to pound him, and then made off. He was followed by Mr. Leaf to Spruce and Seventh streets, where he was arrested. Alderman Morrow held him in $1000 bail to answer.

BURNING OF A FLOUR MILL.—On Saturday night last a fire broke out in the stone flouring mill situated on the Wissahickon, near the Reading pike. The flames meeting with no opposition, soon swept through the entire building, destroying everything combustible, leaving nothing but the blackened walls. The mill was owned by Mr. Edward Richardson, who sustains a loss of about $6000, partially insured. It was occupied by Messrs. Ott & Debaren as a flouring mill. Their loss was not more than $300, since their stock was speedily removed.

A FRAUDULENT CHECK.—Phineas Hollis was before Recorder Eneu this morning, charged with giving a fraudulent check and bond on the State National Bank of Camden, in payment for board at the North Pennsylvania Hotel, No. 445 N. Third street. Hollis alleges that he was the dupe of a man named Smith, who gave him the check, stating that the gentleman who signed it kept an account at the bank. He was held in $500 bail to answer.

THE MEMORY OF MEAGHER.—By reference to our obituary column to-day, it will be seen that a proposition is entertained by some of our citizens to hold a meeting to do honor to the memory of the Irish-American hero, Major-General Thomas Francis Meagher, Governor of Idaho Territory, who was recently drowned. Every Irish American in this city should pay attention to this subject.

AN ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE was made by a woman named Mary McGuirk, fifty years of age, who leaped into the Schuylkill. She was rescued by Captain William Kline, taken in charge by the officers of the "Park," and sent to St. Joseph's Hospital. Aberration of mind was the cause of this rash action.

LARCENY OF FORTY DOLLARS.—Annie White, who holds forth at No. 216 Brian place, on Saturday evening induced a countryman to enter her "habitat," and while there robbed him of forty dollars. Officer Culp, of the Fifth District, arrested her, and Alderman Patchell held her in $600 bail to answer at Court.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of George Howard, a seaman on board one of the iron-clads at League Island, who fell overboard and was drowned on the 5th instant, was found this morning. The Coroner held an inquest.

AN OWNER is wanted for a bay horse and family wagon, which are now at the Union Third District) Station House.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE FIRE IN SOUTH STREET.—In addition to the account of the fire in South street, above Fourth, yesterday morning, to be found on the third page of this edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, the following particulars are ascertained:—The premises Nos. 402 and 404, where the fire originated, were originally used for church purposes, but for many years have been used for the dispensing of liquor, and were occupied by P. H. Schrader as a distillery and liquor store. The building belongs to the Diamond estate, and was badly damaged, especially the rear portion.

The loss sustained by Mr. Schrader is about $5000. Insured for $4000 in the Royal. The greater portion of the liquor was rolled out.

The fire extended east to a large brick building, owned and occupied by Joseph L. Harvey, which would have been sadly damaged had not the tin roofing and closed shutters kept back the flames. The cellar was filled with water, and quite a large amount of pledged goods in charge of Mr. Harvey were damaged. An insurance of $2500 in the Fire Association will more than cover the damage to the building.

The goods of Mr. Harvey were insured in the Spring Garden, Ætna and Royal, in amounts sufficient to repair all damages.

No. 606 South street, owned by John O'Brian, was damaged in the rear, the roof being partially burned off. Thomas Jennings, a manufacturer of corsets, occupied it. Stock of goods and household furniture badly damaged by water. No insurance.

No. 608, a two-story and a half frame house, owned by James McCann, and occupied by the Misses Conner, milliners, was slightly damaged. The building is fully insured. The stock of millinery goods was not insured, but was entirely removed with but little damage.

No. 610, owned and occupied as a distillery by A. Israel, slightly damaged, fully covered in the Franklin and Royal.

Owen Land's tavern, at the corner of Charles and South streets, was somewhat injured by the flames, more so by the water, and is fully covered by insurance.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE ATHENÆUM.—A special meeting of the stockholders of the Athenæum was held this morning in the building, Sixth and Adelphia streets. Samuel Smyth, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Samuel Elkin was appointed Secretary.

On the part of the Committee of Stockholders, Mr. Ashhurst stated the object of the meeting to be, to take into consideration the proposition of the Board of School Controllers to extend their room over the unbuilt portion of the lot, thereby dispensing with the yard. He offered the following:—

Whereas, The Board of Controllers having informally, through their President, offered to rent of the Athenæum a one-story building, to be erected by the corporation in the yard in the rear of the present edifice, therefore

Resolved, That the proposition as above made be referred to the Board of Directors, with power to act.

On motion, the resolution was laid on the table.

On motion of E. E. Law, Esq., the following resolution was adopted:—

Resolved, That the proposition offered by the Controllers of the Public Schools requesting the erection of an addition to their present building be declared inexpedient.

On motion of the same gentleman, the following was also adopted:—

Resolved, That it be recommended to the Directors to make such arrangement as they may deem proper, for the use of the newspaper room by the Controllers of the Public Schools, at their regular sessions, once a month, with its use for special and adjourned sessions, and that the terms be left to the discretion of the Directors.

Adjourned.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.—James Martin, a precocious youngster of ten years, who lately was pardoned out of the House of Refuge, was caught on Saturday night in a tobacco store at Front and Dock streets, intent on robbing and ransacking the place. Alderman Butler sent him to prison.

FEMALE PICKPOCKETS.—Maggie Conner, alias Elizabeth Watson, and Maggie Frazier were taken in custody at Tenth and Reed streets, for engaging in the pleasurable pastime of picking other people's pockets. Alderman Bonsall held them for a further hearing.

THE CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL.—The semi-annual commencement of this institution will take place at the Academy of Music on Thursday morning next, the exercises commencing at 10 o'clock. The introductory address will be delivered by Joseph Mason, Esq.

BIRTH IN AN OUTHOUSE.—This morning, one of the officers of the Second District found a woman, in a very weak condition, in an out-house at No. 1119 Shippen street. The poor creature had gone in there to sleep, and during the night had given birth to a child.

ONLY ONE CASE of bona-fide drunkenness upon the Sabbath day occurred in the Fifth District, and that was a woman named Lizzie Gallagher, who was sent up to recuperate her energies at prison for a time.

LINEN DUSTERS, *large assortment, different styles, impervious to dust, fitting neatly at the neck, selling cheap.*

Half way between FIFTH and SIXTH streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET PHILADELPHIA,

And No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

☞ *All kinds of Summer Clothing at incredibly low prices.*

A CARD.

The finest and best made stock of Ready-made Clothing in Philadelphia is now offered to the readers of this paper at greatly reduced prices, at Charles Stokes & Co's First-class Ready-Made Clothing House, under the Continental. The public are invited to examine this clothing and the prices, and compare them with any other establishment of ready-made clothing in the city.

Customer work attended to with punctuality.

CHARLES STOKES & Co.,
Ready-Made Clothiers,
Under the Continental Hotel,
No. 824 Chesnut street,
Philadelphia.

PHLEBOTOMY.—When Dr. Sangrado found his patients weak he gave them water gruel. When they got weaker he bled them, and dosed them with calomel and jalap. Gil Blas tells us they almost invariably died. A good many people are killed that way yet. The world in general, however, has found out that, in cases of debility and premature decay, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is the true life-sustaining cordial. This tonic is a powerful and perfectly harmless restorative. But it does more than invigorate. It regulates and purifies. While it builds up the strength and infuses vitality into the blood, it brings all the secretions into harmony with the laws of health. The feebler sex find it invaluable in the various physical difficulties to which their organization renders them subject. In all hysterical and hypochondrical cases its effect is magical. The infirmities of age are alleviated by its use; and where the circulation is torpid, and there is a tendency to paralysis, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS are recommended as a means of reinvigorating the system and prolonging life.

At this season of the year particularly, when midsummer's scorching heat does so much towards reducing the vital energies of the body, this inestimable tonic and stomachic produces a wonderful effect. By it the strength is increased, the appetite preserved, and firmness and elasticity given to the system.

CANCER, SCROFULA, AND GOITRE.—No combination of medicines has ever been so successful in removing these diseases as DR. JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE. It has effected cures truly astonishing, not only of *Cancer* and other disorders of that class, but has removed the most stubborn *Diseases of the Skin, Swellings, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, etc. etc.* This medicine enters into the circulation, and eradicates diseases wherever located. It purifies the blood and other fluids of the body; removes obstruction in the pores of the skin; and reduces the enlargements of the glands or bones; it increases the appetite, removes headache and drowsiness, invigorates the whole system, and imparts animation to the constitution. There is nothing superior to it in the whole Materia Medica. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

WE WOULD ADVISE everybody to buy a share of stock sold by the Washington Library Company, in aid of the Riverside Institute. This institution is for the benefit of the orphans of soldiers who fell in the great Rebellion. Every person holding a share in this worthy object receives a valuable engraving, and at the grand distribution some present in addition. Office, No. 1225 Chesnut street.

CHICKERING PIANOS AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.—A cable telegram announces that the *First Premium Grand Gold Medal* has been awarded to *Chickering & Sons*, for the best Pianos; and, also, that *The Grand Decoration and Medal of the Legion of Honor* has been conferred upon Mr. Chickering by the hands of the Emperor of France, for entire superiority in Piano-fortes over all others exhibited at the Exposition.
W. H. DUTTON,
No. 914 Chesnut street.

"To be or not to be—that's the question."
Whether to suffer with mental anguish,
Feverish lips, cracking pains, dyspeptic agonies,
And nameless bodily suffering;
Or whether, with sudden dash,
Seize a bottle of PLANTATION BITTERS,
And, as Gunther swears, be myself a man again.
Gunther said my eyes were sallow,
My visage haggard, my breath tremendous bad—
My disposition troublesome—in fact,
He gently hinted I was fast becoming
Quite a nuisance.
Four bottles now beneath my vest have disappeared,
My food has relish, my appetite is keen,
My step elastic, my mind brilliant, and
Nine pounds, avoirdupois, is added to my weight.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne and at half the price.

SCHOMACKER & CO.'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.—Acknowledged superior in all respects to any made in this country, and sold on most reasonable terms. New and Second-hand Pianos constantly on hand for rent. Tuning, moving, and packing promptly attended to.
WAREROOMS NO. 1103 CHESNUT STREET.

LYONS' MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER, for killing Fleas, Moths, Roaches, and Bugs. The original and only sure article. Sold by all respectable dealers.

ADDITIONAL ADVANTAGES.—We are pleased to announce that our old friends and enterprising citizens, Messrs. E. S. Jaffray & Co., importers of linen goods, hosiery, gloves, etc., have removed from No. 322 Chesnut street, to the splendid, spacious, and fire-proof building, No. 608 Chesnut street. Mr. S. Story, the affable and accomplished agent of the firm, is to be found always at his post in the new store, and never allows the customers of the firm to select an unsatisfactory stock. E. S. Jaffray & Co., No. 608 Chesnut street, have now on hand an immense assortment of white goods, linens, linen house-furnishing goods, gloves, hosiery, quilts, crapes, crape veils, crape collars and trimmings, embroideries, Nottingham and Swiss Curtains, etc. These goods are all carefully selected in the European markets and manufactories, and imported expressly by Messrs. E. S. Jaffray & Co.

A FIRST-CLASS CONFECTIONERY.—The lovers of fine Confections will find a superb assortment at George W. Jenkins', No. 1037 Spring Garden street. He has also a fine display of Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Almonds, etc. Call on Jenkins!

GO TO B. F. Reimer's Photograph Gallery, No. 624 Arch street, and get one of those beautiful Porcelain Pictures, which are only $1.

DEPOT FOR THE SALE of Lash's Five-dollar Washing Machines, Clothes-Wringers, and Step Ladders, No. 727 Market street, Philadelphia.
J. S. LASH & CO.

WATER-COOLERS FOR THE MILLION.—Refrigerators, Moth-proof Chests, Ice-Cream Freezers, etc., at E. S. FARSON & Co.'s Manufactory, No. 220 Dock street.

FIFTY different styles and sizes of Refrigerators, prices from $7 upwards. E. S. FARSON & Co., Manufacturers, No. 220 Dock street, below Walnut.

HO! FOR ATLANTIC CITY AND CAPE MAY.—
Gentlemen's Linen Drawers, $1·75.
Gentlemen's Gauze Shirts, $1·00.
Gentlemen's Linen Collars, $2·50 per dozen.
MCINTIRE & BRO., 1035 Chesnut street.

☞ THE ORDER OF THE DAY.
☞ *The Order of the Day.*
☞ *The Order of the Day.*
☞ *The Order of the Day.*
Linen, Alpaca, and Duck. ☜
Linen, Alpaca, and Duck. ☜
Linen, Alpaca, and Duck. ☜
Linen, Alpaca, and Duck. ☜
☞ *Men and Boy's Clothing.*
☞ *Men and Boy's Clothing.*
☞ *Men and Boy's Clothing.*
☞ *Men and Boy's Clothing.*
Prices Undeniably Lowest. ☜
Prices Undeniably Lowest. ☜
Prices Undeniably Lowest. ☜
Prices Undeniably Lowest. ☜
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE OF PHILA.,
S. E. CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.
Note.—Linen Dusters Sacks and Alpacas by the dozen at low prices

JONES & THACHER, Printers, 510 Minor St

MARRIED.

MARTIN—GRIFFITH.—At the Parsonage of the Willistown Baptist Church, on the 13th of June, 1867, by Rev. Jos. L. Sagebeer, Mr. WILLIAM MARTIN, of Upper Merion, Montgomery county, to Miss JOSEPHINE GRIFFITH, of Tredyffrin, Chester county, Pa.

RUDOLPH—CONGDON.—June 26, by Rev. Father Walsh, Mr. HARRY L. RUDOLPH to Miss AGNES G. CONGDON, all of this city.

DIED.

DIEHL.—On the 7th instant JOHN D., son of John and Charlotte Diehl, in the 3d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his parents' residence, No. 16 Mead street, on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

GRUBB.—At Wilmington, Del., on the 6th instant, LUCRETIA R., wife of George Grubb.

McCLELLAN.—On the morning of the 7th instant, ELIZABETH, wife of R. W. McClellan, in the 48th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 2315 South street, on Wednesday afternoon, the 10th instant, at 1 o'clock. Services at Western M. E. Church.

MURPHY.—On the morning of the 7th instant, after a lingering illness, Mr. EDWARD MURPHY, in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 2015 Pemberton street, between Shippen and Fitzwater, on Wednesday, the 10th instant, at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Mount Moriah Cemetery.

TO IRISHMEN OF ALL CLASSES.

Sorrow for the untimely fate of our brave countryman, Major-General T. F. MEAGHER, who was drowned near Fort Benton on the 1st inst., calls upon us to lay aside all the prejudices of the past, and pay a tribute of respect to his genius and his heroic bravery. One of Ireland's best sons has gone to a better world, where the traducer's tongue cannot reach him. His name is emblazoned on the pages of the history of his own beloved land, as well as on the history of this. Full of sympathy for the weak, he loved to battle with the strong. His heart was as generous as his hand was open. His manliness challenges our highest admiration. As our grief brings sorrow to our hearts, let there be a public meeting called to give expression to our sorrow and our appreciation of his noble qualities.
N. R. HARRIS.
1t* No. 1612 WHARTON Street.

FOR PERMANENT CLOTHES LINES ON House Flats, or in the Country, use Galvanized Iron Wire, which, being thus protected from rust, will last for years without requiring to be taken down and put up weekly. For sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

A STORM AT NIGHT RATTLES YOUR Shutters annoyingly, or while reading at a bowed window the shutters are closed by every pleasant little breeze. By using the Patent Shutter Bowers you may remedy both these annoyances, as they firmly hold the shutters in position. For sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

WOODEN SCREW CUTTERS, SMALL Stocks and Dies, Screw Plates, Callipers, Turning Chisels, and Gouges. For sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

THIRD EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, July 8.

Impeachment.

The Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee has been instructed to state to the House that the Committee will not be ready to report on impeachment before the 16th of October. This will bring on the issue of a fall session.

The President Angered.

The President's anger is stirred by the last section of the House Reconstruction bill. The attempt to take from him the control of the army officers he stigmatizes as unconstitutional.

Mexico.

The President contemplates the appointment of a new Minister to Mexico, and there are no less than half-a-dozen applicants for the place.

Business in the House.

A large number of bills, resolutions, etc., were introduced into the House to day, but no action was taken on them under the rule.

The Reconstruction Measures.

The House Reconstruction Committee desired to have a meeting with the Senate Judiciary Committee, this morning, in order to effect concert of action in regard to the Supplementary Reconstruction bill, to be reported to-day by Mr. Stevens, from the House Committee. The consultation was not however effected, and separate bills will be reported in each House. [The House bill will be found elsewhere.]

The Senate Judiciary Committee has reported a bill somewhat milder than the House bill, but substantially the same. It is not doubted but that an agreement upon the form of a bill will be effected, and the bill will be passed by Wednesday of this week.

Ship News.

NEW YORK, July 8.—Arrived, steamship Guiding Star, from Havre June 27.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 8.—Arrived, brig Rabbari from the West Indies, spoke July 1, schooner Ada Weiserville, from Boston for St. Kitts, disabled, and making for Nassau, with her foremast head broke.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 6.—The steamship America from San Juan, arrived last night. The ship White Swallow sailed for Hong Kong with $253,265 in treasure.

The English iron-clad frigate Zealous, sailed for Victoria yesterday.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 8.—Cotton steady; middling uplands, 26½c. Flour advanced 10@20c.; 7000 bbls. sold; State, $6·80@10·75; Ohio, $9·80@12·50; Western, $6·50@9·90; choice, $11·50; Southern, $9·30@15·25. Wheat firmer. Corn unchanged. Rye advanced 1@3c. Barley dull. Oats advanced 1@2c. Beef dull. Pork firm at $21·90@22. Lard dull at 11¾@12¾c. Whisky quiet.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 5.—The Flour Market is quiet at $6@6·50. Wheat nominal at $1·60@1·65. The receipts of new Wheat are increasing, nearly all of which goes directly on board ship. Legal-tenders, 73.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 6—Flour dull; quotations unchanged. Wheat—Exporters are paying prices for country equivalent to $1·70@1·75 at the wharf. Barley, $1·05.

The Savage Mining Company declared a dividend of $300 a foot, equal to $240,000, one of the largest disbursed by the company.

Mining Stocks—Savage, $4980; Crown Point, $1600; Yellow Jacket, $1590; Gould & Curry, $700; Chollar Potosi, $48; Ophir, $335; Gold Hill, $700; Empire, 760; Imperial, $215; Overman, $225; Legal-tenders, 73.

OBITUARY.

Ex-Governor John A. King, of New York.

The Hon. John A. King, who had more than half a century been prominent in public life, and one of our most distinguished citizens, honored by high and responsible trusts in the councils of the State and the nation, died at half-past 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, at his home in Jamaica, L. I., at the advanced age of eighty years. On the Fourth of July last ex-Governor King yielded to the solicitations of friends, and attended the celebration of the national holiday by a literary association in Jamaica. He appeared much interested in the proceedings, and was induced, towards their close, to address the company. This he did with deep feeling, urging the young men whom he addressed to be prepared to fill those places of trust and responsibility to which they must inevitably in a short time be called. "Life," he said, "is all before you, but old men like me are passing away." Before concluding the remarks which he had intended, he was prostrated by a stroke of paralysis. He was at once removed unconscious to his home. He had spoken his last words in public, and never again rose from the bed upon which they laid him. The news of his illness occasioned great concern, and the worst fears of his friends were but too soon realized. Rest, and the affectionate attention of friends, restored him to consciousness, and he remained sensible to the hour of his death; but the feebleness of old age was upon him, and sinking, until yesterday afternoon, without an apparent pang or the utterance of the least complaint, he gently passed away. It was the first and only attack of sickness he had ever experienced, having through his whole long and active life enjoyed a remarkable immunity from physical ailments. John A. King was the son of the Hon. Rufus King, and was born in the city of New York, in February, 1788. He was the eldest of four sons—Charles, born in 1789; James G., born in 1791, died 1867; Edward, born 1795, died 1831. John A. was longer and more active in political life than any of his brothers. During his youth he accompanied his father, who was Minister to the Court of St. James, to England. While in England he attended school at Harrow, and his schoolmates were his brother Charles, Lord Byron, Sir Robert Peel, and others who became men of eminence. In 1812, having been mustered into the service of the United States, he served as Lieutenant of a troop of horse, and continued in the service until the close of the war. He represented Queens county six times in the Assembly, viz., 1819, 1820, 1821, 1832, 1838, and 1840. In 1825 he was Secretary of Legation to Great Britain under his father. He was a leading member of the House of Representatives in the Thirty-first Congress, and was a member of Congress when the Fugitive Slave bill was passed—a measure which he firmly opposed. He was a delegate to the famous National Republican Convention held at Philadelphia, during the summer of 1856. In September, 1856, the State Republican Convention, held at Syracuse, nominated him as its candidate for the Governorship of the Empire State, and he was elected by 264,400 votes, against 198,616 for Parker (Democrat), and 13,/37 for Brooks (Know Nothing). The Governor was also a member of the Convention which nominated Colonel Fremont for the Presidency. He entered upon the discharge of his duties as Governor of the State of New York, January 1, 1857. At the end of his term he returned to his home in the village of Jamaica, and there he dwelt until his death. His occupation was that of a farmer, and he devoted much of his leisure time to the study of agriculture as a science, and he took deep interest in the Queens County Agricultural Society, and, as President of the New York State Agricultural Society, evinced thorough acquaintance with the science of farming, and he was always a favorite with the bone and sinew of Queens county, and his loss will be severely felt. His was a temperate and well-regulated life. His physical and intellectual powers were remarkably preserved, and he possessed all the vigor of manhood almost to the day of his death.

The funeral services of the late ex-Governor King will take place on Wednesday, the 10th inst., from his late residence, at 3 o'clock P. M.

The church bells were tolled, and the flags were displayed at half-mast at Jamaica, yesterday afternoon.

Thomas Francis Meagher.

General Thomas Francis Meagher, Secretary and Acting Governor of Montana Territory, fell from the deck of the steamer Thompson, at Fort Benton, on the evening of the 1st inst., and was drowned. He had been absent for the last fortnight on public business, and had succeeded in procuring arms for the troops engaged in the defense of the Territory, and transacting other military business demanded by our present exigency. At the latest accounts his remains had not been found, the darkness of the night and the rapidity of the current preventing any rescue. He was born at Waterford, Ireland, on the 3d of August, 1823. At the early age of twenty-three he was regarded as one of the leaders of the "Young Ireland" party which seceded from the followers of O'Connell. In 1848 he was one of the delegates sent to congratulate the French Republic. He took an active part in the movements of the Young Ireland party in 1848, was arrested, and sentenced to death. The sentence was commuted to banishment for life to Van Dieman's Land, from which he escaped, and landed in New York in May, 1852. He was received by his countrymen with great enthusiasm. In 1861 he raised a company, and joined the 69th Regiment New York State Militia, under General Corcoran. He acted as Major at Bull Run, and after the return of the regiment he raised a brigade, and was commissioned a Brigadier-General of Volunteers, February 3, 1862. In 1866 he was appointed Secretary of the Territory of Montana, and for some time has been its acting Governor.

General Ramon Castilla.

General Castilla, whose death was recently announced in our paper, was one of the most celebrated statesmen of South America. He was born on the 31st of August, 1797, at Yayapaca, on the frontier of Bolivia. When the war of independence broke out Castilla was a captain in the Spanish army. He at once joined his countrymen, and greatly distinguished himself under General San Martin in the establishment of Peruvian freedom. In 1830 he began to take an active part in the politics of his country. He fought bravely against President Orbegogo, when the latter, in 1834, betrayed his country to Santa Cruz, the President of Bolivia. Still greater distinctions he won when he raised, in 1844, the standard of the Constitution against the Dictator Vivanco. In this latter contest he met with complete success, in consequence of which he was in 1845 elected President. The six years of his administration were the happiest which Peru had yet seen. They passed without an attempt at an insurrection, and many important reforms were carried through. The negroes received equality of rights, the Indians were freed from oppressive burdens, capital punishment was abolished, and freedom of the press secured. In 1854, Castilla headed an insurrection against his successor, Echenique, and drove him from power. In 1858 he was re-elected President, and again introduced many important reforms. In 1861, he unsuccessfully endeavored to annex Bolivia. When the French invaded Mexico, Castilla denounced them in a violent manifesto, and offered to Juarez men and money. In 1865 Castilla was arrested by President Pezet, as involved in conspiracy, and sent into exile. In 1867, he put himself at the head of an insurrection against the administration of Governor Prado, and he seemed to have prospects of entire success, when he suddenly died in consequence of too great fateigue. On learning the news of his death, men of all parties, the President of the Republic included, expressed the greatest grief at the loss which the Republic had suffered by his death. Castilla is one of the last of the representative men who planned and carried through the independence of South America.

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—Before Alderman Beitler, at 2 o'clock to-day, Joseph Parker, a painter by trade, residing at No. 200 South Tenth street, was charged with knocking down Mrs. Elizabeth Bell, of Trenton, New Jersey. Mrs. Bell was coming down Chesnut street this morning, and the defendant, an entire stranger, came up and struck her in the breast with his fist, knocking her down and falling on her. The defendant was drunk at the time, and had not wholly recovered from the effects of liquor at the hearing. He was held in $2000 bail for his appearance at Court.

ACCIDENT.—About 12 o'clock this morning a schooner leaving Green street wharf knocked a board pile down, and seriously injured L. McCrage, W. Male, and Charles Dreager. McCrage was taken to the Hospital, and the others were taken home.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, July 8

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1500 City 6s, New....2d..100		19 sh C & Am R..........130½	
$300	do...Old........ 95	5 sh Len V R..d bill.. 58	
$500	do...Old........ 95¼	1070	do........d b.. 57¾
$200	do...Old........ 95¼	39 sh Phil & E......ls.. 28	
$100 Sch N 7 p c b l... 82		106 sh Read R........30d.. 51⅝	

SECOND BOARD.

$2800 City 6s, New........100		8 sh Penna R.......ls.. 53	
$1000	do.. New.......100	40 sh Sp&Pine.b5wn. 27	
$600	do.. New.......100	100 sh Read R............ 53	
$100	do.. New.......100	100	do.........b60.. 53⅛
$100	do.. New.......100	100	do.................. 53
$500	do.. Old........ 95¼	200	do......... b30.. 53⅛
100 sh Sch Nv Pf..b30.. 31		100	do.........60d.. 53
100	do ....s60.. 31	100	do.........b30.. 53⅛
100	do..........b5.. 31	100	do........b30..53 1-16
50 sh L Sch R............ 32		18 sh Cam & Am...ls..130½	

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FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 25 S. NINTH Street,
First Store above Chestnut street. [4 9§

FOSTER,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
4 11 6m5p] No. 7 S. SIXTH Street.

JOHNSTON & SELDEN
Attorneys at Law and Solicitors in Bankruptcy,
No. 434 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. [6 10 3m
Ex-Gov. W. F. JOHNSTON. GEO. S. SELDEN.

FRENCH CIRCULATING LIBRARY.—
PAUL E. GIRARD,
FRENCH BOOKSELLER, STATIONER AND ENGRAVER,
No. 202 S. ELEVENTH Street
PHILADELPHIA 6 22 5p§

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p§

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p§

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND INVALIDS.—The undersigned respectfully calls the attention of the public to the stock of Prime Cider and Pure Cider Vinegar for pickling and general family use, also, to his popular "Tonic Ale," free from all impurities, and endorsed by the medical faculty as a safe and wholesome beverage for weak and delicate constitutions.

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11 7 35p Below Third, and Walnut and Dock.

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FOURTH EDITION

EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Mr. Trumbull (Ill.) reported from the Judiciary Committee a Reconstruction bill, which, after some objection from Mr. Sumner, was read a second time and ordered to be printed.

A resolution was adopted calling upon the Secretary of War and Secretary of the Interior as to the origin and extent of the Indian difficulties.

Also, a resolution calling upon the State Department for all correspondence with Lewis D. Campbell while Minister to Mexico, and with his successor since his appointment.

Also, calling upon the Secretary of State for information concerning recent events in Mexico.

In reply to an inquiry from Mr. Howard, Mr. Sumner said he expected the resolution would obtain an authentic account of the capture, trial, and execution of Maximilian and Santa Anna.

House of Representatives.

On motion of Mr. Spalding (Ohio), it was ordered that the same allowance for newspapers and stationery be made to members during the present adjourned session as for a short session of Congress.

Mr. Cobb (Wis.) offered a concurrent resolution for a select committee of two Senators and three Representatives, to inquire into the appointment and efficiency of the Capitol Police. Agreed to.

Mr. Adams, Representative from the Eighth Congressional District of Kentucky, whose name was excepted from the resolution referring the cases of the other Kentucky members to the Committee on Elections, qualified by taking the oath.

The Speaker then proceeded, as the first business in order, to the call of the States for bills and joint resolutions. Under the call, bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read twice, and referred, as follows:—

By Mr. Baldwin (Mass.) concerning the deliverance of the Republic of Mexico from its foreign enemies—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. Poland (Vt.) relating to the jurisdiction of the Courts of the United States—to the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. Butler (Mass.) for the relief of Admiral Farragut and other officers and men of the fleet who passed Forts St. Philip and Jackson, in April, 1862—to the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. Jackson (R. I.) to regulate the civil service of the United States, and promote the efficiency thereof—to the Select Committee on the subject.

By Mr Barnes (N. Y.) in reference to the New York Post Office—to the Post Office Committee.

By Mr. Brooks (N. Y.), declaring that the Governments or peoples that execute in cold blood prisoners of war, who should be treated according to the laws of war, have so violated the great principles of national law, as well as of Christianity and humanity, as to deserve from the United States none of the protection given by its neutrality law; and directing the Committee on Foreign Affairs in the House and Senate to report a bill repealing so much of the neutrality laws as forbids the organization in the United States of emigration or other parties to effect and secure a settlement in Mexico. To the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. Miller (Pa.), to repeal the Bankruptcy act of March 2, 1867. To the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. Shanks (Ind.), joint resolutions in reference to Mexico. Generally the same as offered by him last Tuesday, except that the resolution which declares the invasion of Mexico to have been conducted between American slaveholders and European Democracy, is preceded by a waiver of all expression of opinion as to any particular act or acts of the Mexican Government.

By Mr. Wood, joint resolution in reference to Mexican affairs, as follows:—

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Affairs in the House and the Committee on Foreign Relations in the Senate be requested to inquire into and report what action should be taken by the Government of the United States in view of the public abduction of General Santa Anna from an American vessel by the Mexican forces in June last, and whether the existing treaties between the United States and Mexico and the laws of nations were not violated in that case in such a manner, as, together with other outrages against the rights and property of Americans to call for immediate and summary action upon the part of Government.

Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Trumbull's Reconstruction Act.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The following is the bill reported to-day by Mr. Trumbull from the Committee on the Judiciary:—

A bill to give effect to an act entitled "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the Rebel States," passed March 2, 1867.

Be it enacted, etc., That the true intent and meaning of the act to "provide for the more efficient government of the Rebel States," passed March 2d, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, was, and shall be construed to be that the military authority of the United States in the said Rebel States, as provided in the said act, was, and is, paramount to any civil government existing therein; makes all such civil governments subordinate to such military authority, and prohibits them from interfering in any way with the exercise of such military authority.

Section 2. And be it further enacted, That the commander of any district named in the said act shall have power, subject to the approval of the General of the Armies of the United States, whenever, in the opinion of such commander, the proper administration of the said act shall require it, to suspend or remove from office or from the performance of official duties and the exercise of official powers, any officer or person holding or exercising, or professing to hold or exercise, any civil or military office or duty in such District under any power of election, appointment, or authority derived from or granted by or claimed under any so-called State or the Government thereof, or any municipal or other division thereof; and upon such suspension or removal such commander, subject to the General aforesaid, shall have power to provide, from time to time, for the performance of the said duties of such officer or person so suspended or removed, by the detail of some competent officer or soldier of the army to perform the same.

Section 3. And be it further enacted, That the General of the armies of the United States shall be invested with all the powers of the suspension, removal, and detail granted in the preceding section to District Commanders.

Section 4. And be it further enacted, That the acts of the army already done in removing in the said districts persons exercising the functions of civil officers and appointing others in their stead, are hereby confirmed.

Section 5. And be it further enacted, That the Boards of Registration provided for in the act entitled "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the Rebel State, passed March 2, 1867, and to facilitate the restoration," passed March 23, 1867, shall have power, and it shall be their duty, before allowing the registration of any person, to ascertain, upon such facts or information as they can obtain, whether such person is entitled to be registered under the said act, and the oath required by the said act shall not be conclusive on such question, and no person shall be registered unless such boards shall decide that he is entitled thereto; and such boards shall also have power to examine, under oath, to be administered by any member of such board, any one touching the qualification of any person claiming registration.

Section 6. And be it further enacted, That the true intent and meaning of the oath prescribed in the said supplementary act is, among other things, that no person who has been a member of the Legislature of any State, or who has held any executive or judicial State office in any State, whether he has taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States or not, and who has afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof, is not entitled to be registered or to vote, and the words executive or judicial office in any State, in the said oath mentioned, shall be construed to include all civil offices created by law for the administration of the general laws of the State.

THE TRIAL OF JOHN H. SURRATT.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The trial of John H. Surratt was resumed this morning in the Criminal Court, Judge Fisher presiding. The room was again well filled with spectators, and the interest seems to be on the increase, now that the prosecution has closed and the evidence for the defense is about to commence.

Mr. Bradley, Sr., said before entering directly upon the evidence for the defense, they desired to call the two witnesses for the prosecution, who were to be recalled for further cross-examination. They wanted one of them especially for the purpose of identification.

Theodore Benjamin Rhodes was recalled and questioned by Mr. Bradley, and testified that he went in the theatre, near the ticket-box, on the occasion referred to by him, on April 14; he then went past the box and up stairs; the outside door of the theatre was open; when he went up stairs he went alongside of the wall, and as he entered the box he heard other steps retreating; thought the front of the box was about six feet wide; he could see a portion of the stage from the box; he was in the box when the chair was brought up.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 5.—The steamer Continental, from Mazatlan June 24, has arrived with $230,00 in treasure. The United States steamer Santee was in port. The report that Generals Vega and Lozalla intend attacking Mazatlan is false. Lozado has refused to assist Vega, and maintains an independent position.

Lower California correspondence says that the D'Artois raiders are all captured, with the exception of two. Quiet is restored, and the community feel more confidence in the Government than for a long time past.

The Superior Tribunal of Mazatlan, which was to hear the case of D'Artois, denies his right to a civil trial, and advises the Government to try him by court-martial.

The suits of the State against the ships Garland and Ellen Southard, for the violation of the passenger act, have been withdrawn, the consignees having compounded, as the same law provides, with the Commissioners of Immigration.

The ship Locket sailed for Liverpool, with 11,000 sacks of wheat, the first shipment of the present harvest year.

The ship Neptune, from Hamburg, and the Clifton, from Bangkok, have arrived.

THE LIFE OF AN ENGLISH COUNTESS.

LADY JERSEY AND HER ROMANTIC HISTORY.

A writer in a late number of *Belgravia* gives a pleasant sketch of the life of the late Dowager Countess of Jersey—long a leader of fashion in England, the friend of Byron, and the heiress of immense wealth. She was the eldest daughter of the tenth Earl of Westmoreland; was born in 1785, and before her marriage bore the name of Lady Sarah Fane.

Independently of her beauty, she obtained great celebrity by having become heiress to the immense fortune of Mr. Child, the banker, her maternal grandfather. By right of primogeniture her elder brother, Lord Burghersh, ought to have had the largest share of the inheritance; but peculiar circumstances induced the old banker to dislike the first grandchild.

AN ELOPEMENT.

It appears Mr. Child had many crotchets, foremost of which was his hatred of the nobility. When talking of his property he was in the habit of saying that no aristocrat should ever touch one penny of it. One morning he was thunderstruck on being informed that his only daughter, the presumptive heiress of all his wealth, had eloped with the Earl of Westmoreland, a young spendthrift over head and ears in debt. Mr. Child's rage knew no bounds. Guessing the route they had taken, he immediately followed them. Promising a high reward to the postilions, he was driven at such a furious pace as not only to gain on the happy pair, but actually to overtake them. At the moment, however, when his carriage came up with Lord Westmoreland's, and when Mr. Child was in the act of jumping out, the Earl's postilion turned round, fired, and killed one of the banker's leaders. During the confusion which followed this unforeseen act, the Earl's carriage dashed unmolested by on the road to Gretna Green.

This gallant deed was gratefully acknowledged by Lord Westmoreland, who immediately took the faithful post-boy into his service, where he was promoted from one post to another. More than sixty years after the event just narrated took place, he was still in the family. His first patron having died, old Gilham had been installed in the lodge at Middleton Park, the Countess of Jersey's seat in Oxfordshire, where he remained until his death.

Mr. Child, being thus suddenly stopped in his pursuit when his daughter was almost in his grasp, was exasperated beyond measure. Returning to a home made desolate by her desertion, he vowed to spurn all her advances towards a reconciliation. That vow he kept for a considerable time. Even when her eldest son was born his anger remained undiminished. It was only on the birth of a daughter, when Lady Westmoreland's health began to fail, that the old father's heart softened towards her, and they became reconciled. To prove, however, the strange waywardness of the human heart, he could never bring himself to like his daughter's first-born, whom he in a manner disinherited by making a will in which the whole of his enormous fortune was settled on her little girl, the subject of this memoir.

THE HEIRESS.

On Mr. Child's death Lady Sarah Fane became possessed of a yearly income of fifty thousand pounds, in addition to a share in her grandfather's bank. For many a long year on a certain day, when the affairs of the establishment were made up for the twelvemonth, Lady Jersey's carriage might be seen wending its way towards Temple Bar, where the *pontifex maximus* of fashion might be seen to descend and enter the bank building. There, for once laying aside the ways of a fine lady, she quietly dined with the partners, afterwards devoting the whole evening to business.

Possessing rank, beauty, and riches, it may easily be imagined that Lady Sarah Fane had many admirers, and that candidates for marriage presented themselves in numbers. From amongst them she chose George Villiers, fifth Earl of Jersey, son of the Countess Frances, the Bishop of Raphoe's daughter. The match was one of pure affection on either side, and remained so to the end of their singularly happy wedded life. He was her senior by twelve years, was of an amiable disposition, and, as far as personal appearance was concerned, was an admirable match for her. They are said to have been the handsomest couple of their time, to which their portraits, painted about sixty years ago, bear testimony.

LADY JERSEY AS A LEADER OF FAHION.

In the matter of dress Lady Jersey's taste was exquisite, and the *tout ensemble* in such perfect harmony as never to look elaborate. It must be admitted, however, that her fastidiousness and luxury were carried beyond ordinary bounds. Knowing that the eyes of all female exquisites were turned on her, she changed every article of clothing from head to foot four times a day. Although this may appear excessive, she was less luxurious than the late Empress of Russia, who, not content with dressing herself nightly in three different costumes, also compelled the ladies of her court to do the same by these simple words, "*Mesdames, vous etes chiffonees.*"

Having taste and tact in perfection, Lady Jersey became, by general consent, a leader of fashion, and the *haute volee* acknowledged her as such by implicitly obeying any laws she chose to lay down. When, therefore, she decreed that, to be distinguished from the *parvenues*, the "exclusives" must in future make a change in their pronunciation of certain words, not a dissentient voice was heard, all being eager to follow their leader.

Saying "to be drove in a chariot," "to have a goold ring," "chopped hands," and making use of similar *recherche* phrases, was considered a sufficient sign of exclusiveness. In a very short time everybody with the least pretension to fashion talked in imitation of Lady Jersey, and most of these expressions still survive. As patroness of Almack's she ruled for many years supreme, and is said to have been so conscientious in the distribution of her vouchers as to have first required ocular proof of the candidates' skill before admitting them to the terpsichorean temple.

Her own private parties were gayer than other people's, and her balls the most brilliant of the season. Independently of her faultless taste in the ornamentation of the rooms, the success of her entertainment was chiefly due to her own fascinating manners, and to her singular talent of adapting them to every age. This was the key to her great and long-continued popularity, for her invitations were sought with like eagerness by the lisping guardsman and the hoary politician. The latter were, however, her favorites, and remained so to their end, for she outlived them all.

Two generations of politicians, all personal friends of the Countess of Jersey, had passed away before she herself ended her earthly career. During the first years of her married life, all the great statesmen, including Fox, Pitt, Canning, Castlereagh, and others, used to meet at her house, where politics were freely discussed, she being considered by all worthy of their confidence. Strange as it may appear, Lord Jersey, although always present at these discussions, never took any active part in politics. It is said he once rose from his seat in the House of Lords, when it was whispered, "Lord Jersey is going to speak," and a breathless silence followed. The good man, however, merely went to shut the door, after which he quietly sat down again.

BYRON'S ASYLUM.

She alone, with her husband constantly by her side, could with propriety offer an asylum to Lord Byron when every other door was closed against him. During the years of 1814-15 he found a hospitable shelter at Middleton Park, where he passed the greater part of that dark period in seclusion, brooding over his wrongs, whether real or imaginary. When the evil spirit domineered he hated the sight of a human being. Avoiding all communication with the family, he at those times remained shut up in his room during the day, living on hard biscuits and water. In the dead of night, when every soul was asleep, he would leave the house and rush through the adjoining wood until daylight and the early laborers appeared, when he would creep back into his room haggard and worn out.

Neither Lord nor Lady Jersey interfered with the unhappy man, whose state of mind was at that time bordering on insanity. They pitied him, and received him with great kindness whenever he chose to join them at dinner. This he would do now and then, when less excited, especially when a certain neighboring lord, a reputed hard drinker, was expected. Lord Byron, who had been living like an anchorite perhaps for a month past, or even longer, would then lay a wager to drink Lord C—— under the table, a feat which he invariably accomplished. Coolly walking off to bed, he then left to the servants the task of conveying the drunken man to his room—no easy task, his lordship getting, as a rule, so helplessly drunk as still to reel about next morning when following the hounds.

THE CARLTON HOUSE SCANDAL.

When the scandal about Carlton House was freely commented on, the young Countess of Jersey refused to appear any more at a court presided over by George the Fourth. Resenting this slight, the Prince Regent thought of inflicting a terrible punishment on her by sending back her portrait, which had belonged to his "gallery of beauties." This ungallant act induced Lord Byron to write in Lady Jersey's album some well-known verses. Strictly adhering to her resolution of retirement, the young Countess held her court during that time at Middleton Park; the Lady Jersey whose name appears so conspicuously among the visitors at Carlton House was the Countess Frances, who had been a widow since 1805. Middleton Park had been originally her country seat; but she, being of a saving dispensation, and the Earl far from rich, the house is said to have been a mean structure when their son married Lady Sarah Fane in 1804. On his inheriting the title and estate, the old house was demolished and rebuilt under the Countess Sarah's direction in the present style, which for more than half a century has been considered the perfection of elegance and comfort.

DOMESTIC LIFE.

Before misfortune visited the family—the time from which my personal observation dates—the whole estate was a real Eden, owing to Lady Jersey's princely liberality. The usual staff of servants for the house, including those for dairy, laundry, gardens, and stables, amounted to more than seventy, and at festive seasons extra hands were engaged from the village. Lady Jersey was radiant when there happened to be among her guests a sprinkling of royalty, for whom she had a great *penchant*, though their suite and the company invited to meet them used to swell the original number of her establishment to sixteen hundred a week. At least, the returns in the cook's, steward's and housekeepers' room all agree in this respect.

The Countess' own life being like an open book, she never harbored the least suspicion against others; consequently, while priding herself on the capital management of her household, she little dreamt that her health was nightly drunk in champagne, hock, and tokay by the ladies and gentlemen in the Steward's room, and that her maids, when being handed into dinner by these gentlemen, were dressed out in her finery. It was only when being informed that her old housekeeper had been measured for a riding habit, and was talking of having one of Lord Jersey's left-off horses, that a light seemed to dawn on her, and dismissing the unfaithful stewardess, she replaced her with one more discreet in language.

It had been Lady Jersey's custom to stay at Middleton Park from August until the end of February, during which time a succession of visitors arrived and departed as at Court.

VISITORS.

There, in her maturer years, a second generation of politicians visited her, and valued her friendship as much as their predecessors had done. They were cosmopolitans, having the old though not venerable-looking Talleyrand at their head, whose sardonic features, chin buried in a formidable cravat, and high wooden shoe, gave him the appearance of *le diable boiteux*. Another welcome visitor was Prince Pozzo di Borgo, by birth a Corsican, who, in spite of being described by one of his colleagues as *un fin matou*, became silly as a little child at the end of his career, and was said to have, child-like, played with a doll. The Russian Count Pahlen, Sir Robert Peel, the Duke of Wellington, and a long string of Esterhazys, with their chief, the ambassador Prince Paul, were also frequent guests. The latter, one of Lady Jersey's oldest friends, was said to have taught her to waltz before this dance was known in England. There must be some truth in this statement; for one night these two diplomatists distinguished themselves in a waltz in such a manner as only master and pupil could have done.

Some one was playing a march, when the Prince, mistaking it for his favorite dance, gallantly engaged Lady Jersey. While everybody in the room was smiling, the two politicians whirled round steadily and gracefully until the last cord had been struck, when both exclaimed, "*Quelle jolie valse!*"

The Countess did not excel in music; nor, if the truth must be told, did she excel in any accomplishment. Hers was an active but restless mind, which did not incline towards study. Independently of politics, she was feminine in her occupations; and after the evening papers were read, was as a rule employed about some Berlin wool-work, which, however, seemed never to get finished on account of the numerous mistakes made during an animated conversation.

Besides her mother tongue she spoke only French, which she spoke fluently and habitually even to her children. This custom, though no doubt well meant, gave to their daily intercourse an air of restraint, none of them being on the same familiar footing with her as with their father, who always talked to them in English, and to whom they clung with truly filial affection.

LADY JERSEY'S DAUGHTERS.

Although the Countess was devotedly attached to all her children, her solicitude was chiefly directed towards her daughters, regarding whose health she was in constant communication with Sir Henry Halford, the Æsculapius of the time. While young the Ladies Villiers had their own establishment in a distant part of the house at Middleton Park, and went to their mother only at stated times to say their catechism and to receive instructions respecting their daily exercise and their evening toilet. They only saw her at dessert, and stayed with her while she read evening prayers to the servants, on which occasions her maids would come into the room very demurely, working the Countess' delicate laces, her stockings at four guineas the pair, and even flourishing her own gold-embroidered pocket-handkerchiefs, with a crown in the corner, under her very nose. Her thoughts being in the work before her, they were quite safe from her scrutiny.

The education of the Ladies Villiers was chiefly entrusted to foreigners; in addition to whom they had also some English masters, both laymen and divines. So anxious was Lady Jersey about her daughters' spiritual welfare, that when instructing a new governess in her duties, she said, alluding to their religious training, "*Je veux que leur premiere pensee le matin soit a Dieu.*" From a sense of duty the Countess paid every morning a flying visit to the schoolroom; and from the same notion she came once a week to hold a kind of general examination. On the latter occasions such startling questions were asked as to throw the Italian governess, who, like most inhabitants of the South, had a fiery temper, invariably into *une crise nerveuse*. Driven to frenzy one day, when Lady Jersey insisted on knowing how long the Romans stayed in America, and in what part were their encampments? the governess wrote a long letter, in which she complained of her ladyship's interference. The Countess at once discontinued her examinations, saying good-naturedly, "*Je croyais vous assister.*"

It was the custom of Lord and Lady Jersey to sit at night in the library surrounded by their children, their guests, and a whole array of ancestors adorning the walls. Many of the family portraits were full length and in magnificent frames. They included the family group of the celebrated Duke of Buckingham, the intriguing Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, Adrian de Villars, Grand Master of the Knights of Rhodes, and the celebrated Barbara Villiers, best known as Lady Castelmaine in Charles II's time. There were also portraits of Lady Jersey's sisters, represented as biblical characters, or in fanciful costumes, according to the prevailing taste of the time.

INCIDENTS.

Far away from these gorgeous pictures, hidden by projecting book shelves, hangs in a dark corner a little portrait which, although possessing the attributes of "fat, fair, and forty," forms a melancholy contrast to those magnificent portraits in glittering frames. It is the only likeness preserved of Lord Jersey's mother. Every other trace of her who formerly inhabited the house is carefully obliterated, nor was her name ever pronounced by any of the family except in one instance.

A large party was one evening assembled, when some lady, happening to light on a little manuscript music-book, began playing its contents. The conversation, which until then had been very loud, suddenly stopped, while a strange whispering took its place, which increased when Lady Jersey, in answer to her inquiry about the name of the piece, was informed it was "George IV's favorite march." With great tact she praised it, and requested a repetition of the same; while Lord Jersey, delighted to recognize the march his mother used frequently to play, explained that it was her music-book which was just then being explored.

Like all women in a conspicuous position, Lady Jersey was much envied by many of her own sex, who accused her of conceit and pride, though the former became with her almost a virtue. The consciousness of having the largest diamonds and being the handsomest woman in the room deterred her from being jealous of others, and kept her in that happy and even temper which was her greatest charm.

Her pride, on which frequently much stress has been laid, consisted chiefly in exalting her husband's family by tracing with great persistence the descent of the Jerseys to the celebrated Duke of Buckingham, James I's favorite. Pride never entered into Lady Jersey's domestic relations. Annually she gave a ball at Middleton Park, to which all the upper servants and chief villagers were invited. There was no restraint, though the Countess, her family, and all her friends joined in the dance.

Owing to Lady Jersey's unbounded charity, they were no really poor people at the village of Middleton. She supported the old and infirm, gave employment to the robust in health, and provided comfortable cottages for all. About Christmas an immense stock of warm winter clothing was distributed by the Ladies Villiers among the old and needy, who, far from being grateful, often received their presents almost grumblingly, because "her ladyship" did not give them herself, and never chatted with them as "the wicked Lady Jersey" formerly had done. Want of sympathy with the poor could, however, not be laid to the Countess' charge. At the rebuilding of the house at Middleton several severe accidents occurred, and two of the workmen were killed on the spot. Lady Jersey immediately took charge of the children; but they being mere infants, she had them carefully brought up and sent to school until old enough to be taken into the house. I myself remember two orphans in her household who had been there from their earliest infancy. The eldest, after having passed through the different gradations in the nursery until she herself became head-nurse, married on a retiring pension granted by the Countess.

ICE COMPANIES.

ICE! ICE! ICE! ICE!

INCORPORATED 1864.

COLD SPRING
ICE AND COAL COMPANY,

DEALERS IN AND

Shippers of Eastern Ice and Coal,

THOMAS E. CAHILL, PRESIDENT.
JOHN GOODYEAR, SECRETARY.
HENRY THOMAS, SUPERINTENDENT.

Having now completed our arrangements for a full supply of Ice, we are prepared to enter into contracts with large or small customers for a pure article, with guarantee of being supplied promptly for the season Wagons run daily in all paved limits of the consolidated city. West Philadelphia, Mantua, Tioga, Frankford, Bridesburg, Richmond, and Germantown. A trial is asked. Send your orders to the Office,

No. 435 WALNUT Street.

DEPOTS:

S. W. CORNER TWELFTH AND WILLOW STREETS, [5 11 smw2m
NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND MASTER STREET,
LOMBARD AND TWENTY-FIFTH STS.,
PINE STREET WHARF, SCHUYLKILL.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

MOURNING MILLINERY.

ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

MOURNING BONNETS,

AT NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.

827 6m MAD'LLE KEOGH.

MRS. R. DILLON,

NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,

Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY,

Ladies', Misses', and Children's Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles.

Also, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Crapes, Feathers Flowers, Frames, etc. 7 18[

HOOP SKIRTS.

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628
HOPKINS' "OWN MAKE."
PRICES REDUCED!!!

It affords us much pleasure to announce to our numerous patrons and the public, that in consequence of a slight decline in Hoop Skirt material, together with our increased facilities for manufacturing, and a strict adherence to BUYING and SELLING for CASH, we are enabled to offer all our JUSTLY CELEBRATED HOOP SKIRTS at REDUCED PRICES. And our Skirts will always, as heretofore, be found in every respect more desirable, and really cheaper than any single or double spring Hoop Skirt in the market, while our assortment is unequalled.

Also, constantly receiving from New York and the Eastern States full lines of low priced skirts, at very low prices; among which is a lot of Plain Skirts at the following rates:—15 springs, 55c.; 20 springs, 65c.; 25 springs, 75c.; 30 springs, 85c.; 35 springs, 95c.; and 40 springs, $1 00.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired. Wholesale and retail, at the Philadelphia Hoop skirt Emporium, No. 625 ARCH Street, below Seventh.

6 10 3m rp WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
DEEP SAND-JOINT
HOT-AIR FURNACE.

RANGES OF ALL SIZES.

Also, Philegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus. For sale by

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 10[No. 1133 MARKET Street.

FERTILIZERS.

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE,

AN UNSURPASSED FERTILIZER

For Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Grass, the Vegetable Garden, Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Etc. Etc.

This Fertilizer contains Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing Salts.

Price $60 per ton of 2000 pounds. For sale by the manufacturers,

WILLIAM ELLIS & CO., Chemists,
1 28mwf] No. 724 MARKET Street.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

AMERICAN WATCHES.

W. W. CASSIDY,

NO. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
PHILADELPHIA
ASKS ATTENTION TO HIS
VARIED AND EXTENSIVE STOCK
OF
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES
AND
SILVER-WARE.

Customers may be assured that none but the best articles, at reasonable prices, will be sold at his store A fine assortment of
PLATED-WARE CONSTANTLY ON HAND
WATCHES and JEWELRY carefully repaired. All orders by mail promptly attended to. [4 10 wsm3m

SPECIAL NOTICE

TO PROPRIETORS OF HOTELS AND STEAMBOAT COMPANIES.

The undersigned beg leave to inform Proprietors of Hotels, Restaurants, and Steamboat Companies that they are now better prepared than ever to supply them with FIRST QUALITY HARD METAL, SILVER SOLDERED, TRIPLE-PLATED TABLE WARE, viz.:—Forks and Spoons (heavy stock), Dinner and Tea Castors, Sugars, Creams, Bread and Cake Baskets, Pickle Jars, Side Dishes (all sizes), Syrup Cups, Dinner, Dessert, and Tea Knives (plated or unplated), and in fact everything required to furnish tables in the most complete manner.

These goods are all of our own manufacture and plate, bearing our stamp, and warranted in every respect to be as represented.

Our facilities for getting out goods in the shortest possible space of time are unsurpassed. Having furnished some of the largest Hotels and Steamboats in the country, we refer to them with pride, and our Ware can be examined and seen in daily use at the

La Pierre House, Philadelphia.
Ashland House, Philadelphia.
St. Charles Hotel, Pittsburg.
United States Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J.
National Hotel, Washington.
Steamer Great Republic, St. Louis and New Orleans trade.
Steamship Tioga, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, etc. etc.

MEAD & CO.,

Manufacturers of Silver-Plated Ware and Furnishers of Hotels and Steamers,

NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
44 8mrp] SOUTH SIDE, SECOND FLOOR.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,

Diamond Dealers and Jewellers,

NO. 802 CHESNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA,

Would invite the attention of purchasers to their large and handsome assortment of

DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE,
ETC. ETC.

ICE PITCHERS in great variety.
A large assortment of small STUDS, for eyelet holes, just received.
WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and guaranteed. 5 1[4p

JOHN BOWMAN,

No. 704 ARCH Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

SILVER AND PLATED WARE

Our GOODS are decidedly the cheapest in the city

FOR TRIPLE PLATE, A NO. 1. [5 26]

WATCHES, JEWELRY.

W. W. CASSIDY,

NO. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of

AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable

FOR BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.
Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16[

HENRY HARPER,

No. 520 ARCH Street,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND
SOLID SILVER-WARE.

6 1[

FRENCH CLOCKS.

G. RUSSELL & CO.,

NO. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Have just received per steamship Europe, an invoice of

MANTLE CLOCKS,

Purchased in Paris since the opening of the Exposition, which for beauty of design and workmanship, cannot be excelled, and they are offered at prices which invite competition. 5 26[

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

Manufacturers of

Gold and Silver Watch Cases,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

WATCHES.

Office—No. 13 South SIXTH Street,
Manufactory—No. 22 South FIFTH Street,
4 3 PHILADELPHIA.

MUSICAL BOXES

Large and small sizes, playing from 2 to 12 airs, and costing from $6 to $300. Our assortment comprises such choice melodies as—

"When the Swallows Homeward Fly."
"Evening Song to the Virgin."
"La Marseillaise."
"Home, Sweet Home."
"Faust Waltz," etc. etc.

Besides beautiful selections from the various Operas. Imported direct, and for sale at moderate prices, by

FARR & BROTHER,
Importers of Watches, etc.,
11 15smth[rp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth

JOHN CRUMP,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AND NO. 1733 CHESNUT STREET,

5 2 PHILADELPHIA

SUMMER RESORTS.

SURF HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

The above House was opened on the 1st of JUNE. For particulars, etc., address

WM. T. CALEB PROPRIETOR,
5 8 tf ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

SUMMER RESORTS

ON LINE OF

Reading Railroad and Branches.

MANSION HOUSE, MOUNT CARBON
Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill county.

TUSCARORA HOTEL,
Mrs. Hannah Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill co

MANSION HOUSE,
G. W. Frost, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill county

WHITE HOUSE,
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ANDALUSIA,
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LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Berks county.

SOUTH MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
H. H. Manderbach, Womelsdorf P. O., Berks co.

COLD SPRINGS HOTEL,
Lebanon co., Mrs. M. Rodermel, Harrisburg P. O.

BOYERTOWN SEMINARY
F. H. Stauffer, Boyertown P. O., Berks co.

YELLOW SPRINGS HOTEL,
A. U. Snyder, Yellow Springs P. O., Chester co.

LITIZ SPRINGS
S. Lichtenthaler & Son Litiz P. O., Lancaster co.

EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS,
A. S. Feather, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster co. [5 6 2m

HUNTINGDON WARM SPRINGS.

This salubrious SUMMER RETREAT, situate FOUR AND A HALF MILES NORTH OF HUNTINGDON, Pennsylvania, at the base of Warrior's Ridge Mountain, has been leased from General A. P. Wilson by the undersigned, and is now open to receive visitors.

The Furniture is new, Rooms well ventilated, Bath Rooms commodious, Bowling Saloon and Billiard Room, with all the appliances requisite to comfort, are attached.

The grounds and surrounding mountain scenery are highly attractive. The Baths are bountifully supplied by crystal clear water from the Warm Springs—temperature 68 degrees—so long celebrated as efficacious in cases of GOUT, RHEUMATISM, ETC. Waters highly tonic, containing iron, etc., and one of the Springs is cathartic, as well as a powerful diuretic.

The Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company have generously consented to issue Excursion Tickets, by which the fare from Philadelphia to Huntingdon and return is $8 20.

Hacks kept at the Springs will connect with the trains, and will carry passengers from Huntingdon to the Springs and return.

Terms TWO DOLLARS PER DAY, or TEN DOLLARS PER WEEK, including use of Water and Baths. Reasonable deductions made for families and servants remaining during the season,

JACOB STAHLEY, JR.,
PROPRIETOR.

WARM SPRINGS, Pa., June 29, 1867.

REFERENCES.
Hon. A. V. Parsons, Philadelphia.
Hon. W. A. Porter, Philadelphia.
Colonel A. R. Chambers, Philadelphia.
Colonel Charles T. Matheys, Philadelphia.
L. T. Watson, Esq., President H. and B. T. R. R.
A. Herr Smith, Esq., Lancaster.
General D. R. Porter, Harrisburg. 7 2 6trp

CONGRESS HALL,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

IS NOW OPEN.

This House has been repainted and renovated, with all modern improvements added, and in consequence of the high tides, it has made the bathing grounds superior to any in the city, being four hundred feet nearer than last season.

G. W. HINKLE.

Johnston's celebrated Band is engaged. [6 27 1m

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

IS NOW OPEN.

FOR PARTICULARS, ADDRESS

BROWN & WOELPPER,
ATLANTIC CITY,
Or No. 827 RICHMOND Street,
6 10 2m Philadelphia.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,

CAPE ISLAND, N. J.

This beautiful and commodious Hotel is now open for the reception of guests.

It is on the main avenue to the Beach, and less than one square from the ocean.

WILLIAM MASON,
PROPRIETOR.

WHITE HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

WILLIAM WHITEHOUSE, PROPRIETOR

TRANSIENT AND PERMANENT BOARDERS taken on liberal terms. No bars. 6 29 smw8t

THE NATIONAL HOTEL
AND
EXCURSION HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

Is now open for permanent guests, and for the reception and entertainment of the various excursions to the Island. The only hotel in the place on the European plan, and a bill of fare of the best and most varied character.

CONLEY & HOUCK,
6 27 1m Proprietors.

PITMAN'S, FORMERLY THE UNITED States Hotel, Long Branch, N. J., is now open for the accommodation of families and the public. The lessee feels warranted in saying that it will be kept second to none on the Branch, and hopes to secure the patronage of those who may favor him with their company this season.

C. S. PITMAN,
Formerly of the Stetson House,
6 10 1m LONG BRANCH, N. J.

THE PLEASANT FARM HOUSE OF GENERAL D. D. MILES, known as "ROCKVILLE PLACE," on the Chesnut Hill Railroad, above and within five minutes' walk from the Washington Lane Station, is now open to receive Boarders. The place is well shaded, and good stabling on the premises. Easy access to the city. 7 6 2t*

PHILADELPHIA HOUSE, CAPE ISLAND, will open for the Summer Season, June 20. Families desiring a quiet home at the seashore, at a moderate price, call or address E. GRIFFITH, No. 1004 CHESNUT Street. Attached to the establishment is a line of coaches for the accommodation of the guests. 6 8 1m

SEA BATHING—NATIONAL HALL, CAPE ISLAND, N. J.—This large and commodious Hotel, known as the National Hall, is now receiving visitors. Terms moderate. Children and servants half price. AARON GARRETSON,
6 6 2m Proprietor.

SUMMER R...

CAPE MAY,

CAPE ISLA...

Since the close of 1866 muc... displayed at this celebrated ... and magnificent cottages hav... Hotels have been remodelled; a... made one mile drive, has been l... the essentials of a popular summ... improvement is largely manifest...

The geographical position of Cap... a popular feature, when properly ... ated at the extreme southern portion ... occupying a neck of land at the co... Delaware Bay with the Atlantic Ocea... entirely surrounded by salt water, hence ... continual breezes from the sea.

The bluff furnishes a beautiful view of ... Delaware Bay, and picturesque back country ... in Cape Henlopen distinctly at a distance of ... miles. The beach is acknowledged to surpass ... other point upon the Atlantic coast, being of a smooth, compact sand, which declines so gently to the surf ... that even a child can bathe with security.

Added to these attractions is the fact that the effect of the Gulf Stream upon this point renders the water comparatively warm—a point not to be overlooked by persons seeking health from ocean bathing.

The distance from Philadelphia to Cape Island is 81 miles by rail, and about the same distance by steamer down the Bay, and by either route the facilities for travel promise to be of the most satisfactory character. The Island has Hotel and Boarding-house accommodations for about ten thousand persons. The leading Hotels are the Columbia House, with George J. Bolton as proprietor; Congress Hall, with J. P. Cake as proprietor; and United States, with West and Miller as proprietors, all under the management of gentlemen who have well-established reputations as hotel men. 6 6 smwlow

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.

WILLIAM WITTFELD,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

CABINET FURNITURE,

NOS. 64, 66 AND 68 NORTH SECOND ST.,

Below Arch, West Side, Philadelphia,

Calls attention to his extensive assortment of FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE, comprising:—

SOLID ROSEWOOD,
SOLID WALNUT,
PARLOR SUITS OF PLUSH,
TERRY, REPS, AND HAIR CLOTH,
ELEGANT CHAMBER AND
COTTAGE SUITS
BEST DINING ROOM AND
KITCHEN FURNITURE.
ALSO,
WRITING DESKS, MARBLE-TOP STANDS, ETC.,

All of which are manufactured by ourselves, of the best materials, and will be sold for cash only, at much lower rates than are offered elsewhere.

N. B.—Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the country. 6 15 smthlm

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of

FURNITURE,

Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS.
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Book cases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc, etc.

P. P. GUSTINE,
8 12 N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.

CUTLERY.

A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS, PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC., at

L. V. HELMOLD'S
Cheap Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street,
11 8 Three doors above Walnut.

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
WHITE PINE PANEL PATTERN PLANK,
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND,

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING!
BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
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1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS
SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
COOPER SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.
NO. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS,
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY.
ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 22 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
6 1 rp[No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

U. S. BUILDERS' MILL,

NOS. 24, 26, AND 28 S. FIFTEENTH ST.,

ESLER & BRO., Proprietors.

Always on hand, made of the Best Seasoned Lumber, at low prices,

WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.
Newels, Balusters, Bracket and Wood Mouldings.
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS, AND NEWELS.
Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 3, 3½, and 4 inches.
BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, and WALNUT MOULDINGS to order. 6 12[

J. C. PERKINS,

LUMBER MERCHANT.

Successor to S. Clark, Jr.,

NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.

Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24[

F. H. WILLIAMS,

Seventeenth and Spring Garden.

BUILDING LUMBER

AND HARD WOODS. [5 15 wsm2m

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

A. & H. LEJAMBRE,

Late No. 1012 Chesnut street, have removed their

FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY WAREROOMS

To No. 1103 CHESNUT STREET,

UP STAIRS. 4 20 3m

GEORGE PLOWMAN,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

No. 223 CARTER STREET,

And No. 141 DOCK Street.

Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to. 1 1[

THE FASHIONS.

The Ladies in Bismarks and Brown Colored Dresses Tripping to the Exposition—Enraptured, and the Effect—Muslins and How Made—The New Shades of Colors—Dress Trimmings—Shawls—A Fashionable Wedding Dress—Paris "Fashions"—A General Miscellany.

PARIS, June 20.—Your fashions correspondent has long been honestly endeavoring to find a worthy simile for womankind when dressed all in brown and Bismarrs. I think it suitable to say they remind the contemplative of flurried partridges trotting about in stubble, nodding their heads at every step and fluttering straight to their rendezvous at the Exposition, with that unmistakable instinct of high-flown birds which leads them to the very spot it is most agreeable to rest on. Their little cries of surprise and admiration when they pass by the satins, velvets, diamonds, and laces, which all attract attention, are again like the communications with which the feathery tribe honor us.

Words can but be poor renderings of some of the good things seen by an intelligent observer at that section of the Champ de Mars reserved for woman's attire. Here it is that the haughtiest peeress and the most fascinating comtesse like to assemble. Some openly and frankly admire how silk and thread can be transformed into velvet and lace, how Indian pebbles become sapphires and rubies, how yards of gauze can look like curling waves of foam; but oh! satirists, keep distant; for few of the fair sex, whether they come from Moscow, Lisbon, Berlin, or London, can hide the anxious wish, the rising sigh, the deep look so expressive of the torture inflicted by that aspic which lurks in ladies' bosoms, and called by analysts "desire." "Mephistopheles," in Gounod's *Faust*, is the impersonation of the covetous feelings created in woman by the sight of what is unattainable in toilet. Others can arrest the curve upon their lips while contemplating all the forbidden magnificence displayed; but these stand as if petrified before the mute glass stands. It is my duty to describe here weekly all the changes which fashion imposes, and I may not moralize; but if the columns of the New York *Herald* are ever ahead of every other paper, latitude is ever allowed for a serious thought and calm remonstrance. I will, therefore, tell all your readers that the exquisite treasures exhibited have turned many a woman's brain. It is no longer the passive "to be, or not to be," it is the "to have, or not to have."

Husbands there are who say "no wonder it should be so," and who plead for their wives' weakness, arguing that the soft pearls of the East, magnificent diamonds, chiselled jewelry, rich tissues, marvellous embroidery, all the cashmeres, veils, necklaces, cloaks and drapery are too costly not to be tempting. But if this is granted, their sisters and daughters should all marry millionaires, and the equilibrium of Europe would be a less serious consideration than that of each individual home budget. What if the robes shown are covered with all the tints of the butterfly and gorgeous beauty of the richest created things, can we not simply admire in them the progress of industry and the perfection of manufacturing processes? This query will lead me on to so many, that, fearing lest I should positively turn a lecturer, I will forget to moralize, and simply give the state of clothing as seen in the best circles.

Muslins have suddenly made their appearance, but they are quite on the second plane, as Chamberys take the lead. Chamberys may, if they like, but fine muslins ever will be lovely, cool, and comfortable. These costly Chambery cannot be worn on every occasion, whereas in the heat of summer an airy organdie or printed muslin graces a breakfast table as well as the public walks.

It has been a serious affair to make them look well, gored, and cut empire style. The best plan is to have a wide hem, called "false," added on to the bottom circumference, and cross-cut folds to ornament it: small flounces are also very pretty; the wide sash behind of the same material, whether frilled or edged with lace, is quite sufficient trimming.

A kind of Marie Antoinette fichu is sometimes made, instead of the loose jacket, for walking costume.

All our new shades are now out; they are either very gay and bright, or what I should call tender, partaking, in the former case, of the gay *soubrette*, if colors could be personified, and of the Quakeress in the latter. To make it more readable, I could as well say that in our time we have the flaunting *demi-monde* in butterfly shape and the modest nun in subdued keeping. It is true a lady now is both one and the other on the same day, and looks very charming under tissues on which delicate exotics, bright birds, masses of foliage, and brocaded groups are artistically worked, or under the faultless fitting dove-tinted silks and fawns.

I must notice, much against my will, that dresses are heavily covered with *passementerie*, and that some of the out-and-outers among robes look as if they had been made by upholsterers, not needle women. All our festoons are made to fall down heavily under jet and bead work, crochet, gimp, and large pieces of shiny block glass which imitates jet. The fringes are very cumbersome also, being thick twisted cord, on which are strung long jet tubes ending with beads.

Lace shawls, both black and white, are not the fashion, but few ladies can mind wearing their rich Chantillys and deep flounced points.

At a wedding which took place at the Madeleine this week all the lace worn was put on peplum style, and Marie Antoinette capes, with long flowing ends behind, were made of Mechlin or Brussels. One of the prettiest was the much admired light salmon pouit de soie, trimmed round the bottom with a deep plait of the same material; a white Alencon circular was worn over this.

The bonnets were all fanchons with wreaths. They are put on very high on the chignon comb, which necessarily makes them come down low on the forehead, forming a kind of cone or pyramidal affair in front. As it is called pretty we are obliged to believe it, but the peasantry in Wales wear their coal scuttle sun hats in the same way, and their fashion has ever been called barbarous, Gaelic, anything primeval.

The fact is there are few so-called "Paris fashions." All are worn; every one dresses in conformity with each particular taste; all depends on caprice. In the same drawing-room are met beauties *a la Josephine, a la Sevigne, a l'antique*. Some do not dress at all. It is getting quite a polyglot combination to write a fashion letter, and deep studies have to be gone through for the purpose, all among the Renaissance manuscripts, the Fronde, the Regence, and the Directoire. Everything is worn—Indian muslins and Asiatic tissues, Chinese silks, Irish poplins, Swiss work, Mechlin point, Italian lace, Grecian vests and burnouses, Zouave jackets and Spanish toreadors, swan's down plumage, scarfs, crystal, mother of pearl, pebbles, granite, rock—we put it all on; we are proud of every atom of it, and we call our attire "Paris Fashions." As long as this denomination is handed round the world I shall feel I have a right to discuss them; but in my heart and conscience (for fashion writers really have hearts and consciences) I do think a more appropriate term could be found.

White foulard Garibaldis are worn with tinted muslin skirts; white foulard jackets are marked for walking costumes. The prettiest Bismark wreaths have gilt cherry balls for ornaments. Sprigs of gilt are much worn on black and brown hats. Cameos are coming into fashion, *con furore*. Cristal de roche is going out.—*N. Y. Herald*.

COUNTESSES RACING.—The other day the population of Vienna crowded the Prater to witness a singular race. Eight horses ran, each ridden by a lady belonging to high life. The stakes were a parure of diamonds of great value. The Countess S—— won by half a neck.

POSTAGE THEN AND NOW.—Thirty years ago the postage of a letter from London to the Isle of Man was 1s. 3d.; to Lerwick, in Scotland, 1s. 5d.; and to Glenavy, in Ireland, 1s. The postage of a letter to Australia or New Zealand is now only 6d.

FINANCIAL.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

THEIR FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS AS AN INVESTMENT.

The rapid progress of the Union Pacific Railroad, now building west from Omaha, Nebraska, and forming, with its western connections, an unbroken line across the continent, attracts attention to the value of the First Mortgage Bonds which the Company now offer the public. The first question asked by prudent investors is, "Are these bonds secure?" Next, "Are they a profitable investment?" To reply in brief:—

First. The early completion of the whole great line to the Pacific is as certain as any future business event can be. The Government grant of over twenty million acres of land and fifty million dollars in its own bonds practically guarantees it. One-fourth of the work is already done, and the track continues to be laid at the rate of two miles a day.

Second. The Union Pacific Railroad bonds are issued upon what promises to be one of the most profitable lines of railroad in the country. For many years it must be the only line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific: and being without competition, it can maintain remunerative rates.

Third. 376 miles of this road are finished, and fully equipped with depots, locomotives, cars, etc., and two trains are daily running each way. The materials for the remaining 141 miles to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains are on hand, and it is under contract to be done in September.

Fourth. The net earnings of the sections already finished are several times greater than the gold interest upon the First Mortgage bonds upon such sections, and if not another mile of the road were built, the part already completed would not only pay interest and expenses, but be profitable to the Company.

Fifth. The Union Pacific Railroad bonds can be issued only as the road progresses, and therefore can never be in the market unless they represent a *bona fide* property.

Sixth. Their amount is strictly limited by law to a sum equal to what is granted by the United States Government, and for which it takes a second lien as its security. This amount upon the first 517 miles west from Omaha is only $16,000 per mile.

Seventh. The fact that the United States Government considers a second lien upon the road a good investment, and that some of the shrewdest railroad builders of the country have already paid in five million dollars upon the stock (which is to them a third lien), may well inspire confidence in a first lien.

Eighth. Although it is not claimed that there can be any better securities than Governments, there are parties who consider a first mortgage upon such a property as this the very best security in the world, and who sell their Governments to reinvest in these bonds, thus securing a greater interest.

Ninth. As the Union Pacific Railroad bonds are offered for the present at 90 cents on the dollar and accrued interest, they are the cheapest security in the market, being 15 per cent. less than United States stocks.

Tenth. At the current rate of premiums on gold they pay

OVER NINE PER CENT. INTEREST.

The daily subscriptions are already large, and they will continue to be received in New York by the

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 NASSAU Street.

CLARK, DODGE & CO., Bankers, No. 51 WALL Street.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON Bankers, No. 33 WALL Street.

And by BANKS AND BANKERS generally throughout the United States, of whom maps and descriptive pamphlets may be obtained. They will also be sent by mail from the Company's Office, No. 20 NASSAU Street, New York, on application. Subscribers will select their own Agents, in whom they have confidence, who alone will be responsible to them for the safe delivery of the Bonds.

JOHN J. CISCO, TREASURER,
NEW YORK.

Subscriptions will be received in Philadelphia by
THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER.
TOWNSEND WHELEN & CO.
J. E. LEWARS & CO. 7 1 mws6t

U. S. SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 16 S THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 3 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK

ORDERS FOR STOCKS AND GOLD EXECUTED IN PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK 1 1¾

7 3'10s—SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES

CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE INTO THE NEW

5-20s.

BONDS DELIVERED AT ONCE.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED at highest market rates.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
3 2¾ NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

GOLD COUPONS DUE JULY 1 WANTED.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,
6 21 30t NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD ST.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF OVERDUE LOANS OF THE Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

Holders of the following Loans of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania can receive payment (principal and interest) by presenting them at the FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, on and after MAY 20, 1867:—

Loan of March 24, 1828, due December 1, 1853.
Loan of April 22, 1829, due December 1, 1854.
Loan of April 16, 1845, due August 1, 1855.
Loan of March 21, 1831, due July 1, 1856.

All of the above Loans will cease to draw interest after August 1, 1867.

JOHN W. GEARY,
GOVERNOR.

JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
AUDITOR-GENERAL.

WILLIAM H. KEMBLE,
5 1 wfm34t STATE TREASURER.

BANKING HOUSE OF JAY COOKE & Co.,

NOS. 112 AND 114 S. THIRD ST., PHILA.

Dealers in all Government Securities.

OLD 5-20s WANTED IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. [6 24 3m

7 3-10s, ALL SERIES, CONVERTED INTO Five-Twenties of 1865, JANUARY AND JULY, WITHOUT CHARGE.

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
10 2¾rp NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of HENRY CREEN, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first and final account of GIDEON L. FISHER, Executor of the last Will and Testament of HENRY CREEN, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on SATURDAY, the 13th day of July, 1867, at 1 o'clock P. M., at his Office, No. 125 S. SEVENTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
LEONARD MYERS,
7 3wfm5t Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of LEWIS BREMER, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of GEORGE W. BREMER and CATHARINE BREMER, Executors of the last will and testament of LEWIS BREMER, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on FRIDAY, July 12, 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 142½ South FOURTH Street, in the City of Philadelphia.
6 28 fmw5t JOSHUA SPERING, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of ROBERT W. SMITH, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first account of CATHARINE SMITH, Administratrix of ROBERT W. SMITH, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, July 15, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 627 WALNUT street, in the City of Philadelphia.
7 5 fmw5t SAMUEL C. PERKINS, Auditor.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF ARMY CLOTHING

DEPUTY Q. M.-GENERAL'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, June 18, 1867.

A large amount of CLOTHING, CAMP, and GARRISON EQUIPAGE, will be sold at Public Auction, on July 9, 1867, 12 M., at the Clothing Depot in this city, No. 120 South EUTAW street, consisting of

681 Uniform Artillery Coats.
1087 Uniform Infantry Coats.
145 Uniform Cavalry Jackets.
822 Uniform Light Artillery Jackets.
122 Uniform Veteran Reserve Jackets.
298 Footmen's Trowsers.
927 Horsemen's Trowsers.
603 Horsemen's Great Coats.
1013 Footmen's Great Coats.
139 Wool Blankets.
1084 Rubber Blankets.
1500 Sack Coats—lined and unlined.
900 Pairs Boots and Bootees.
682 Pairs Stockings.
1400 Uniform Hats and Ostrich Feathers
522 Forage Caps.
123 Hatchets and Handles.
107 Shovels.
524 Knapsacks.
1056 Canteens, etc. etc. etc.

The above articles are all new and in good condition.

There will also be sold at the same time and place a small quantity of CLOTHING which has been worn and condemned.

Terms of sale—Cash.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
6 20 17t Deputy Q. M. General U. S. A.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
on vessels, cargo, and freight, to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
on merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY.
November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000·00
120,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,500·00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia 6 Per Cent. Loan (exempts)	126,562·50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania 6 Per Cent. Loan	54,700·00
66,000	State of Pennsylvania 5 Per Cent. Loan	44,620·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantees)	20,750·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	40·00
15,000	300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,150	143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,258·25
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950·00
*20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000·00
195,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, 1st Liens on City Property	195,900·00
$1,045,050 par.	Market value.	$1,070,280·75
	Cost, $1,030,552·05.	
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	27,637·20
	Balance due at agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued interest, and other debts due to the Company	38,923·90
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5173. Estimated value	2,930·00
	Cash in Bank $311,102·28; Cash in Drawer 447·14	41,540·00
		$1,407,321·56

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Edmund A. Souder, Theophilus Paulding, John R. Penrose, James Traquair, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., James C. Hand, William C. Ludwig, Joseph H. Seal, George G. Leiper, Hugh Craig, John D. Taylor, Jacob Riegel, Samuel E. Stokes, Henry Sloan, William G. Boulton, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooke, Edward Lafourcade, Jacob P. Jones, James B. McFarland, Joshua P. Eyre, Spencer McIlvaine, J. B. Semple, Pittsburg, A. B. Berger, " D. T. Morgan, " George W. Bernardou.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 5¾

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co. OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:
NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREE

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 18
$2,553,146·13,

Capital $400,000·00
Accrued Surplus 946,713·98
Premiums 1,206,432·15

UNSETTLED CLAIMS. $27,431·18 INCOME FOR 1866, $325,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER $5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.
Charles N. Bancker, Tobias Wagner, Samuel Grant, George W. Richards, Isaac Lea, George Fales, Alfred Fitler, Francis W. Lewis, M. D., Peter McCall, Thomas Sparks.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [31 t1231]

TAKE A LIFE POLICY IN THE BROOKLYN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

OFFICE:
N. E. Cor. SEVENTH and CHESNUT.

E. B. COLTON,
2 23¾ GENERAL AGENT.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH 22d, 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.
Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10 or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms.
Term Policies, Children's Endowments.
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its policy holders.
Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.
Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, JOSHUA H. MORRIS, RICHARD WOOD, RICHARD CADBURY, HENRY HAINES, T. WISTAR BROWN, W. C. LONGSTRETH, WILLIAM HACKER, CHARLES F. COFFIN.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President. ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
WM. C. LONGSTRETH, Vice President.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.
7 27¾

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.
Daniel Smith, Jr., Alexander Benson, Isaac Hazlehurst, Thomas Robbins, John Devereux, Thomas Smith, Henry Lewis, J. Gillingham Fell, Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30¾

PHOENIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.
John L. Hodge, M. B. Mahony, John T. Lewis, William S. Grant, Robert W. Leaming, D. Clark Wharton, Samuel Wilcox, Lawrence Lewis, Jr., David Lewis, Benjamin Etting, Thomas H. Powers, A. R. McHenry, Edmund Castillon, Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX Secretary.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $500,000.
ASSETS, JANUARY 8, 1867, $1,763,267·33,
INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.
Arthur G. Coffin, Samuel W. Jones, John A. Brown, Charles Taylor, Ambrose White, Richard D. Wood, William Welsh, S. Morris Wain, John Mason, George L. Harrison, Francis R. Cope, Edward H. Trotter, Edward S. Clarke, William Cummings, T. Charlton Henry, Alfred D. Jessup, John P. White, Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25¾

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, (No. 639)
N. E. COR. CHESNUT AND SEVENTH STS.
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $300,000
INCOME FOR 1866, $103,934.
Losses Paid and Accrued in 1866,
$47,000

Of which amount not $3000 remain unpaid at this date $100,000,000 of property has been successfully insured by this Company in thirteen years, and Eight Hundred Losses by Fire promptly paid.

DIRECTORS.
Thomas Craven, Furman Sheppard, Thomas MacKellar, John Supplee, John W. Claghorn, Silas Yerkes, Jr., Alfred S. Gillett, N. S. Lawrence, Charles I. Dupont, Henry F. Kenney, Joseph Klapp, M. D.

THOMAS CRAVEN, President
A. S. GILLETT, Vice-President.
2 22fmw¾ JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

GOLD'S IMPROVED PATENT LOW STEAM AND HOT WATER APPARATUS,

FOR WARMING AND VENTILATING WITH PURE EXTERNAL AIR.

Also, the approved Cooking Apparatus,

THE AMERICAN KITCHENER,

On the European plan of heavy castings, durability and neatness of construction.
Suitable for Hotels, Public Institutions, and the better class of Private Residences.

Also, Agents for the sale of

SPEAKMAN'S PATENT SAFETY VALVE,

Which should be connected with every water back and boiler, and GRIFFITH'S

PATENT ARCHIMEDEAN VENTILATOR.

UNION STEAM AND WATER HEATING COMPANY.
JAMES P. WOOD & CO.,
NO. 41 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.
B. M. FELTWELL, Superintendent [4 26 3m

BOILER EXPLOSIONS

GUARDED AGAINST BY USING

SHAW & JUSTICE'S

MERCURY COLUMN GUAGES AND LOW WATER SIGNALS,

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
6 14 lm] PHILIP S. JUSTICE,
NO. 14 NORTH FIFTH ST., PHILA.
Shops—SEVENTEENTH and COATES Streets.

STEAM BOILER EXPLOSIONS

CAN BE PREVENTED BY USING

ASHCROFT'S

LOW WATER DETECTOR

PRICE $50, APPLIED.

AUG. S. BATTLES,
SOLE AGENT FOR PENNSYLVANIA,
6 7 tf NO, 24 NORTH SIXTH STREET

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY.
8 21¾ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
JOHN E. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30¾

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
Including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
1¾ ALFRED JENKS & SON.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.

PAINTING.

THOMAS A. FAHY,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,
(Late Fahy & Bro.)
No. 31 North THIRD Street,
Above Market.

OLD BRICK FRONTS done up, and made to look equal to the finest press brick. Samples at the shop. City and country trade solicited. All orders by Post promptly attended to. 4 19 fmw

SHIPPING.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE STEAMSHIP PIONEER,

Advertised for SATURDAY, 6th inst., will be detained until WEDNESDAY, 10th inst.

Freight is now being received at her wharf, the second below Spruce street.

WM. L. JAMES, General Agent,
7 5 4t No. 314 South DELAWARE Avenue.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLing at Queenstown.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails. RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $200 GOLD.

CITY OF LONDON .... Saturday, July 13
ETNA .... Wednesday, July 17
CITY OF PARIS .... Saturday, July 20
EDINBURGH .... Wednesday, July 24
CITY OF ANTWERP .... Saturday, July 27

And each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday,

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
To London	115	To London	35
To Paris	125	To Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday Steamers:—First Cabin, $110; Steerage, $30. Payable in U. S. Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
8 7¾ or No. 411 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTTS, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY,
1 1 Or to THOS. T. SEARLE, No. 217 WALNUT St.

PHILADELPHIA RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE. THROUGH AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
THROUGH RECEIPTS TO NEWBERN.
Also, all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Norfolk, Petersburg, South-Side Railroad, and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates, and leave regularly from first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO, Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE, FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA.
STAR OF THE UNION, 1076 tons, Capt. T. N. Cooksey
JUNIATA, 1215 tons, Captain P. F. Hoxie.
TIOGA, 1075 tons, Captain J. F. Morse.
Will leave this port every two weeks alternately, touching at Havana returning, for freight and passengers.
The TIOGA will leave for New Orleans on ———, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier No. 18 (second wharf below Spruce street).
The STAR OF THE UNION will leave New Orleans for this port July 20.
Through bills of lading signed for freight to Mobile Galveston, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
4 1¾] No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at New Orleans, Creevy, Nickerson & Co.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
TONAWANDA, 850 tons, Captain Wm. Jennings.
WYOMING, 850 tons, Captain Jacob Teal.
The steamship WYOMING will leave for the above port on Saturday, July 13, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Arch street wharf.
Through passage tickets sold and freight taken for all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad. WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at Savannah, Hunter & Gammell. [4 1¾

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
The steamship PIONEER, 812 tons, Captain J. Bennett, will leave for the above port on Wednesday, July 10, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18 (second wharf below Spruce street).
Bills of lading signed at through and reduced rates to all principal points in North Carolina.
Agents at Wilmington, Worth & Daniel.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
4 1¾ No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

HAVANA STEAMERS.
SEMI-MONTHLY LINE,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
The Steamships
HENDRICK HUDSON .... CAPTAIN HOWES
STARS AND STRIPES .... CAPTAIN HOLMES
These Steamers will leave this port for Havana every other Tuesday at 8 A. M.
The Steamship STARS AND STRIPES (Holmes, Master), will sail for Havana on TUESDAY MORNING, July 16, at 8 o'clock.
Passage to Havana, $50 currency.
No freight received after Saturday.
For Freight or Passage apply to
THOMAS WATTSON & SONS,
5 18 No. 140 N. DELAWARE Avenue

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.—DAILY LINE FOR BALTIMORE, via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.
Philadelphia and Baltimore Union Steamboat Company, daily at 2 o'clock P. M.
The Steamers of this line are now plying regularly between this port and Baltimore, leaving the second wharf below Arch street daily at 2 o'clock P. M. (Sundays excepted).
Carying all description of Freight as low as any other line.
Freight handled with great care, delivered promptly, and forwarded to all points beyond the terminus free of commission.
Particular attention paid to the transportation of all description of Merchandise, Horses, Carriages, etc. etc.
For further information, apply to
JOHN D. RUOFF, Agent,
5 16¾ No. 18 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAware and Raritan Canal.
Express Steamboat Company Steam Propellers leave Daily from first wharf below Market street. Through in twenty-four hours. Goods forwarded to all points, North, East and West, free of commission.
Freights received at the lowest rates.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
No. 14 South Wharves.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 104 Wall street, New York. 1 tf

FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFTSURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1¾ No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on reasonable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1¾ DELAWARE Avenue, above Laurel street.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LECTURES.—A NEW COURSE OF LECTURES is being delivered at the NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, embracing the subjects:—"How to Live and what to Live for.—Youth, Maturity, and Old Age.—Manhood generally Reviewed.—The Causes of Indigestion, Flatulence, and Nervous Diseases accounted for.—Marriage philosophically considered," etc.

Pocket volumes containing these lectures will be forwarded to parties, unable to attend, on receipt of four stamps, by addressing—"SECRETARY, NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY AND SCIENCE, No. 618 BROADWAY, NEW YORK." 5 24imw 3m*

PETER'S PENCE.

From the N. Y. Nation.

When the magnificent Pope Leo X wanted money to build the Church of St. Peter, at Rome, he, in the innocence of his heart, resorted to a method which, though never popular, had been used with effect before. When we mention Monk Tetzel and his drum, the method is indicated with sufficient distinctness. The multitude of the people fell into line obediently, and swelled handsomely the building fund for the sake of getting their sins proportionably remitted. But, unfortunately for Leo, one Martin Luther had his soul stirred within him, and raised a counter clamor so indignant and so strong that the influx of money considerably slackened, and a very different sort of influx set in towards the Holy See. Owing to that method of "raising the wind," the Church of St. Peter became about the most expensive edifice that ever was put up. Besides the gold and silver it cost, the owners had to pay for it sundry rich principalities, a goodly kingdom or two, the crowns of several potentates, imperial, ducal, princely, and other, the temporal allegiance of some manly nations, and the spiritual allegiance of a good many hundred thousand of loyal subjects who thenceforth, instead of seeking salvation in the Church, thought their chance of salvation improved the further away from the Church they got.

That experiment is hardly worth repeating. But it takes a great deal of experience to beget a very little wisdom, and we are not so much surprised as aggrieved that American politicians are willing to try it again. That they *are* willing is, unhappily, too evident to be doubted. For several years it has been the custom of the party in power in New York to bestow pecuniary and other favors on the Roman Catholics. The sums thus given out of the public treasury, which the people's earnings fill, were for a long time too insignificant to provoke comment. But within a year or so they have been immense. It is true that appropriations have been made to other sectarian organizations. The Episcopalians have had something; the Jews have had a trifle; miscellaneous evangelical bodies have picked up a few crumbs. But all this together is so small that it only throws out into bolder relief the patronage bestowed on the Catholics. Twenty years ago the Common Council of New York city leased to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum two entire blocks of ground on Fifth avenue, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets, for ninety-nine years, at the rate of *one dollar per annum*. On one of these lots stands the asylum; on the other is rising the cathedral which may be as disastrous to the Church as St. Peter's itself was. Twenty years ago that land was comparatively cheap; it is now worth not less than a million of dollars. Last year the Catholic Church received for "charitable" objects $45,674·14. This year it has already received $80,000, and will undoubtedly receive from the Common Council $100,000 more. An immense building to accommodate a Roman Catholic fair has for several weeks obstructed travel on our most beautiful and most frequented public square.

The money is all given ostensibly and explicitly for charitable purpose. But that considerations of benevolence do not suggest the appropriations is perfectly clear from the fact that Protestant institutions of charity, though numerous and needy, get nothing, and must either live as they can or die. Nobody is simple enough to believe that religious considerations have the least weight; for why should Protestants be so generous to a faith they profess to fear? It is no calumny to say that these grants of money and land are simply bribes to secure the Irish vote in the city of New York. Now, the Irish vote is a very important matter. Again and again it has decided very momentous elections. It is drilled, organized, massed, and can be thrown with resistless weight upon a given point. Time after time it has been used to defeat Republican candidates and causes; to baffle attempts at municipal reform; to sustain municipal corruptions, and to carry the measures of a sham Democracy against the intelligence and moral sense of the community. The Republicans would naturally like to get these heavy battalions on their side. They are mercenaries who are ready to transfer allegiance for spoils, and would be quite as willing to change for Christian as for Turk, if the Christian would pay more.

The Irish vote is worth a great deal for party purposes. Two or three hundred thousand dollars a year well invested in Catholic securities is a moderate price to pay for it. A million of dollars would not be dear if that were all. The people did not grudge the money for the splendid temple which was to make their city the wonder of the world once more, and draw pilgrims from all parts of the earth to Rome. It was something besides the gold and silver that made them pause. The Irish vote may be worth much brick and mortar and the choicest corner lots, but is it worth the indignation of the people, which is certain to be roused sooner or later by the gross misuse of their property and by the burden of illegal taxation? Is it worth the direct violation of our principle, that all forms of religion shall stand on a footing of perfect equality, shall be supported by voluntary contributions alone, and shall be entirely independent of the patronage of the State? Is it worth the open scandal brought upon republican institutions by the scarcely disguised introduction of bribery into politics? Is it worth the permanent demoralization of an immense class of citizens who are made to feel that not their intelligence but their stupidity is the thing desired, their custom, not their consciences, their vice, in a word, and not their virtue? Is it worth the encouragement given to the lowest order of the population to think themselves of supreme value as an element of power in the city? Is it worth the consequence of flinging a gratuitous insult in the face of all the Protestant sects? Is it worth the risk of provoking an anti-Catholic excitement among the "evangelical" bodies that would bring reproach on the whole cause of religion, rouse the sectarian spirit to frenzy, and lead to scenes of violence that would disgrace our civilization? Religion is a dangerous weapon to use for political purposes, and if history furnishes any grounds for prophecy, it is safe to predict that the party using it in this country will pay, at least, a terrible price for its folly.

We regard this question as a political one solely. We have no prejudices against the Romish Church, and bear it no ill will. As a form of government and of faith, we appreciate its value in communities where the Celtic race is found in large numbers. We would give it fair play, and should be exceedingly sorry to see the old bitterness against it reviving in the public mind. But at the same time we are jealous of our institutions, and rather than have their character compromised by illegal or dishonest practices, we must take the risk of fomenting discords we would thankfully help to lay at rest for ever. Frankly, we advise the Roman Catholics to ask no further favors, and we advise the demagogues to grant none. If the Irish vote is so precious, even to the Republican party, let us try to secure it by measures that will elevate the Irish and not debauch them. If it cannot be thus obtained, let us try to get along without it by increased efforts of our own intelligence.

"All Right"—But a Hard Life.

The Brooklyn *Press* visited little "All Right" "behind the scenes," and gives us a touching idea of what it costs to amuse the public:—

Next to editors, we believe actors lead the hardest life. Last night, being in the neighborhood of the Academy of Music, we called on little "All Right" in his room on the second floor above the stage. In a corner sat a toothless veteran, whose duty it was to tum-tum on the Japanese guitar for the amusement of the boy; in another corner, on his knees, rested a servant waiting for his master's orders. On the floor was stretched a pallet, upon one side of which sat the chief of the troupe, industriously fanning his son, little "All Right," who lay at full length on the other side. "All Right" was dressed very elegantly, and his little cheeks were flushed with the anticipation of his reception. At that moment Dr. Sayre entered the room, and, after a little talk, felt "All Right's" leg and thigh. It was evident that they gave him great pain, but with the patience of a Job, he remained motionless. He said it hurt him badly, but he was very anxious to go before the people. Presently he was called, and with much difficulty he arose and walked to the stairs. He was carried down, and then straightening himself with the air of a prince, he strode before the audience. In brief, he was put through a performance which must have made his pulse throb with agony; but he bore it like a soldier, and smiled sweetly in response to the plaudits of the house. He came off, and nearly fainted—the applause recalled him—he went on and bent low to the floor, although a hundred dollars would not have tempted him so to torture himself. He was then put to bed.

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH.

A Rain Storm in Richmond—Financial and Agricultural Situation in the Southern States.

RICHMOND, July 5.—Excessive heat prevailed here to-day, to the general prostration of active work. In the evening, about seven o'clock, a remarkable change occurred in the sudden spreading over of a previously cloudless sky by a dark, dense pall of clouds, through which, above the southern horizon, lightning skimmed with bright silvery sheen for hours. Occasionally a globular flame, lustrous as a golden rocket, burst through banks of sable vapor with singularly beautiful effect. At the same time a southern wind sprung up and swept with the heated breath of a sirocco in strong, fitful gusts over the city. A false report of fire soon after caused the city bells to ring out an alarm in a tone of such trepidation as to induce hundreds of whites and blacks to run from all parts of the city, fruitlessly seeking for a conflagration, which, most fortunately, the fates averted. The wind has now abated, and the strange apparition of clouds has slowly disappeared.

A gentleman who arrived in Richmond to-day after an extended tour all over the Southern States as far as the Mexican border, reports the condition of all branches of commercial business as wretchedly prostrated. Debts to large amounts due Northern creditors had to be left uncollected, and as the absence of money was everywhere apparent, few trade transactions of much moment were entered into. In Northern Alabama he met some deplorable cases of destitution; people struggling to live in the absence of meat and even bread, and steeped in the mental misery of viewing the continued prospect of not being sure of the little they rely on.

AFFAIRS IN NEW ORLEANS.

Rumored Intended Removal of the City Council by Sheridan—Investigation into the Abstraction of Louisiana Bonds.

NEW ORLEANS, July 6.—The city has been much excited to-day over rumors that the General Commanding had issued an order removing many members of the City Council. Careful inquiries fail to confirm this report, but it is pretty well established that the order was prepared last night and ready to be issued, when the commander changed his mind and decided to await the legislation of Congress. Governor Flanders leaves to-night for Washington. The abstraction of three hundred thousand dollars worth of Louisiana trust bonds, which it is alleged was wholly in the possession of the military, is under investigation, and some damaging revelations are promised.

The City Scrip Muddle—The Late President of the First National Bank Held to Bail in the Sum of $50,000.

NEW ORLEANS, July 7.—The muddle concerning the city scrip still continues. The Finance Committee have at length reported in a strain of unusual severity upon the message of the acting Mayor, though failing to answer satisfactorily the points made by that functionary. In their report the committee concede that the issues of city scrip by the Comptroller have never been legalized by legislative act, though they attribute their want of legality to a certain veto of the acting Mayor, and contend that if informal the city is bound in honor to pay them. The committee refuse to censure the Comptroller, and thus the matter assumes the complexion of a mere squabble between the appointees of Sheridan and the few officials who unfortunately were not removed when they should have been.

Thomas P. May, of First National Bank notoriety, has been arraigned and held to bail in the sum of $50,000.

THE SULTAN OF TURKEY.

Sketch of His Imperial Majesty and his Nephews.

The Sultan of Turkey, Abdul-Aziz I, Emperor of the Ottomans, just now residing in Paris, was born on the 9th of February, 1830, and is consequently thirty seven years of age.

He brings with him to Napoleon's Court his two nephews, sons of his brother, Abdul-Medjid, and also his own son. Mehemet-Murat-Effendi, the eldest of the nephews, born on the 21st of September, 1840, is heir to the throne—the succession devolving, not upon the eldest son of the reigning Sultan, but upon the eldest member of the Imperial family.

Abdul-Hamid-Effendi, the second nephew, was born on the 22d of September, 1842, and the eldest son of the Sultan, Youssouf-Izzeddin-Effendi, first saw the light on the 9th of August, 1857.

BLOODY FIGHT IN POUGHKEEPSIE.

Fourth-of-July Difficulty Continued—Six Men Engaged in a General Fight—One Man Wounded.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 6.—About 8 o'clock P. M., on the Fourth of July, a man named Daly got into an altercation with a man named Whalen, which led to a fight, in which Daly got worsted. This evening Daly and his two brothers met Whalen and two brothers named McAvery, when a fight ensued, during which revolvers were drawn, and one of the McAverys was shot in the arm. The fight still continued, stones of all sizes being thrown, until the news of the *melee* reached police headquarters, when Officers Shields, Graham, and Halstead repaired to the scene, and succeeded in arresting the Dalys and lodging them in jail. Search is being made for the rest of the rioters.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

An Army Bill—Discontented Spoilsmen.

OTTAWA, July 6.—It is current here that a militia bill will be the first measure laid before the Federal Legislature. It is also reported that Mr. McGee intends to use his influence in Montreal against the election of Cartier for Montreal East, and the grumbling of the French Canadians at Cartier not being knighted as well as MacDonald, proves dissatisfaction at the Government organization. The two men ought to be on the same footing. The Government say they will have a majority of sixty-five votes in the Federal House; but this cannot be known until the elections shall have come off.

How Newspaper Editors are Paid in Paris.

Newspaper editors are well paid in Paris. It is affirmed in the journals that M. Clement Duvernois, who was recently one of the writers of the *Liberte*, and who is about to become editor of the *Epoque*, is to receive a salary of $4000 a year and an "indemnity on entering on his duties" of $20,000. A carriage is, moreover, to be provided for him. On some of the journals the remuneration is even higher than this; and it is to be remembered that a Paris editor does nothing like the amount of work that is expected in London. In fact, the Parisian passes the greater part of his time in smoking cigars and in talking; and if he knocks off an article or two a week he thinks himself wonderfully industrious. Sometimes he lets weeks pass without writing a line.

The American Pianos in Paris.

The American public ought to understand the fact that decorations of the Legion of Honor premiums, given by the French Government, are purely personal, and can readily be obtained by any respectable person with the aid of influential friends at the French Court. Such decorations are entirely distinct from and outside of the duties and awards of the *International Juries*, not recommended by them nor even brought to their knowledge, and not mentioned in their report, but secured by outside influence. The position and endorsement accorded to each exhibitor by the International Jury can *alone* be regarded as the standard of excellence of the articles exhibited. Otherwise it would be gross favoritism and interference with the duties of the Juries on the part of the French Government. However flattered, therefore, the recipient of such a decoration may feel, it is merely an individual matter, and does not in the slightest degree affect or add to the verdict of the International Jury regarding the articles exhibited by him.—*N. Y. Express.*

The Fairies Outdone.

The Princess, in the Fairy Tale, dropt pearls from her mouth when she opened it, but whoever uses that talisman of science, SOZODONT, will have a mouthful of pearls that will never drop out, darken, or decay.

—McGee, the Irish Canadian, is said to be greatly disgusted at receiving no appointment as a reward for his exertions in favor of confederation.

FIFTH EDITION

Trial of John H. Surratt.

Continued from Fourth Edition.

WASHINGTON, July 8.

Mr. John T. Ford was called as the first witness for the defense, and was examined by Mr. Bradley, Sr. I resided in Baltimore in 1865, and was proprietor of Ford's Theatre in this city; it was built under my direction and supervision; [diagram exhibited]; I recognize this as a correct diagram of the dress circle and of the boxes, including what was known as the President's box; (the diagram was explained to the jury). A second diagram was exhibited, and the witness recognized it as a diagram of the ground-floor, parquette, and orchestra seats of the theatre, together with the vestibule and main entrance, and the pavement and carriage-stand outside.

The witness resumed his testimony—During the day the doors of the theatre were kept open to give access to the ticket office, but the inflexible rule was to keep the doors leading from the vestibule to the theatre closed.

Mr. Bradley asked what the rule was as to keeping the curtains down during the day time?

Mr. Pierrepont objected, unless it referred to that particular day, and the objection was sustained.

Mr. Bradley as the witness, if a person passing into the theatre, to the President's box, the first door leading to the box, whether he could see the stage?

A. He certainly could not; The door referred to enters into a passage leading to the President's box; after passing into the President's box there is no exit except by the way of entrance, or by jumping over upon the stage; I was not here on the night of April 14, 1865; I reached here the Monday evening after; I was then in Richmond, by permission of the United States authorities; in the latter part of May, 1865, I made an examination of the condition of the box; I examined the door, and the hole in the wall; I went there with Mr. Plant and another; I found a bruise in the wall, and a paper glued over it; in the door I found a gimlet hole, and found that the keepers of both locks were loose; the hole was bored into the door that opens from the passage into the box (stick of wood excepted); I saw this stick at the assassination trial; I recognize the stick as an upright of a music stand; on the 22d of February the Theatre Guard had a ball at the theatre, and the musicians were in the President's box, and needing some music stools, they made them, and this I recognize as one of the uprights to hold the music stand, then made; I knew John Wilkes Booth from childhood; he was a man above the ordinary height, graceful and good looking; he was known in the profession as one of the best gymnasts in the country; his hands were quite large, so much so as to excite remark; his hands were naturally large, and were distended by labor; he had not a small, delicate hand; he was a very fascinating man, and very interesting in his conversation; I cannot now call to mind whether he wore gloves or not; I was very familiar with his handwriting. (Telegrams of March 13, 1865, March 27, 1865, and of March 23, 1865, the latter being the telegram to Weichman, exhibited).

I recognize them as Booth's handwriting (the "Charles Selby" letter exhibited; this letter was found by Mrs. Hudspeth); I am quite familiar with Booth's handwriting; I saw him write often, and I do not think it possible for Booth to have written this letter; as I said before, he had a large, clumsy hand, and I would never have taken this to be his writing.

Mr. Ford's testimony was here interrupted for the purpose of recalling Susan Ann Jackson for further cross-examination. The witness said:—The morning after the assassination two gentlemen came there, but I did not see them; I was in bed when the men came in my room, and covered up my head, and did not see them.

Mr. Bradley, pointing to Detective McDevitt—Look around and see if you did not see that gentleman there.

Witness. No, sir, I never saw that man there. I did not hear them talk about John Surratt. I do not know a colored woman named Rachel, or one named Eliza Hawkins. I never told any one that John Surratt had not been at home for two weeks.

Mr. Ford was recalled, and was further examined by Mr. Merrick for the defense—He explained the relative positions of the front of the theatre, the platform and the side entrance leading to the stage. He said:—"I find no error in the plan, and as far as I know it is correct; the clock is on the wall, six or eight feet up, between the doors; to see the clock it would be necessary to go in the door next the ticket office; the entrance door was not in the centre of the building; the southern end of the platform is not opposite the door of the entrance, and a person sitting upon that end would have to look diagonally towards the entrance."

By Mr. Pierrepont—I left Washington in April, 1865, on Monday or Tuesday before the assassination, and was gone a week; I know nothing about the theatre during that time, nor do I know what doors were open. (Diary exhibited)—Witness said, "It looks like Booth's handwriting; the first line certainly does." (The diary was examined by the jury.) Witness said, "His was not a perfect handwriting; there are characteristics that make me recognize it as Booth's handwriting;" the "Selby letter" is in a more clumsy hand; Booth was a very fastidious man, proud of his person; he always manifested good taste; he was clean and tasteful in his person and in his dress; his hands were always clean; he always kept them clean, as he did the rest of his person.

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Lawns closing out at 20c. per yard.

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EXCURSIONS.

FOR CAPE MAY—ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.—The swift new steamer SAMUEL M. FELTON, Captain L. Davis, will commence running to Cape May on SATURDAY, June 29, leaving CHESNUT Street wharf at 9 A. M., returning on Monday.

The Felton will leave Philadelphia on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and return on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, during the season. Fare to Cape May, $2·50, including carriage hire; Servants, $1·75; Children, $1·25.

Freight will be received until 8·30 A. M. 7 3 6t G. H. HUDDELL.

EXCURSIONS UP THE RIVER.—The splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER makes daily Afternoon Excursions to Burlington and Bristol, stopping at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, and Beverly, each way. These excursions leave CHESNUT STREET WHARF at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon. Returning, leave Bristol at 4 o'clock, arriving in the city at 6 o'clock P. M. FARE—Excursion, 40 cts. Each way, 25c. [5 25 3m

FARE TO WILMINGTON, 15 cents; Chester or Hook, 10 cents. On and after MONDAY, July 8, the steamer ARIEL will leave CHESNUT Street wharf at 9·45 A. M. and 3·45 P. M. Returning, leaves Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 12·45 P. M.

Fare to Wilmington, 15 cents; excursion tickets, 25 cents. Fare to Chester or Hook, 10 cents. 7 4 6t

DRY GOODS.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!

Summer Shawls, $1·75.
Summer Shawls, $1·75.
White Shetland Shawls, $5·00.
White Shetland Shawls, $3·00.
White and Black Llama Shawls.
White and Black Barege Shawls.
Sea-side Shawls.
Sea-side Shawls.
Wide Iron Barege and Hernani for Shawls.

LAWNS! LAWNS!

Fine French Lawns, 25 cents.
French Jaconet Lawns, 28 cents.
Best French Percales, reduced to 37½ cents.

Linens for Men's and Boys' Wear.

Plaid and Stripe Linen Drills for Boys.
Linen Duck Coatings.
Extra Heavy Linen Duck for Suits.
Heavy White Basket Duck.
Linens for Ladies' Travelling Suits.
Immense Stock of Linens, all grades.

House-Furnishing Linen Goods

Sheeting, Towels and Napkins. Heavy Barnsley Linen Sheetings, in 54-inch, 72-inch, 80-inch, and 90-inch widths.

10-4 Fine Linen Sheetings, $1·25.
11-4 and 12-4 Huguenot Sheetings.
Fine Cotton Sheetings, all widths.

TOWELS AND TOWELLINGS.

Diaper, Huck, Bath, Red Border, Fringed, and Damask Towels, Towellings by the yard of every description.

Nursery Diapers, Napkins, and Doylies.
Scotch Loom and Barnsley Table Damask.

QUILTS AND COMFORTABLES.

Immense Stock of all sizes of white and colored Marseilles Quilts, Honeycomb, colored Alhambra Spreads, Lancaster and Heavy Jacquard Quilts.

Buyers for Hotels, Boarding Houses, Public Institutions, and Private Families will do well to examine our stock.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

NORTHWEST CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET STS.

1 11stmrp PHILADELPHIA.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF ALTERATIONS TO BE MADE ON OR ABOUT AUGUST 1,

We shall sell till that time our Stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS AT A GREAT REDUCTION.

PERKINS, 6 21 tfrp] No. 9 S. NINTH Street.

JAMES M'MULLAN, SUCCESSOR TO J. V. COWELL & SON,

HAS IN STOCK AND RECEIVING DAILY A LARGE SUPPLY OF HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS.

The facilities he has for supplying his customers with the BEST GOODS at the LOWEST RATE are unsurpassed.

He has now a full line of LINEN SHEETINGS, at reduced prices. Also,

PILLOW-CASE LINENS.
TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS.
TABLE DAMASK by the yard.
TOWELS AND TOWELLING by the yard.
MARSEILLES, LANCASTER, HONEYCOMB and ALLENDALE QUILTS.
FLANNELS, greatly reduced in price.
SHEETING AND SHIRTING MUSLINS.
FURNITURE CHINTZES AND DIMITIES.
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.
TOILANET by the yard.
WHITE GOODS SELLING OFF CHEAP.
RICHARDSON'S LINENS always a specialty.

All goods warranted to be what they are sold for, at the [4 20 smth3m

S. W. COR. SEVENTH AND CHESNUT.

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS, AND WINDOW SHADES.—Great Bargains from Auction.—V. E. ARCHAMBAULT, N. E. corner of ELEVENTH and MARKET streets, will open this morning 1000 yards extra quality double imperial White Canton Matting, slightly stained, will be sold at 37½, worth 75c.; Red Check Matting, 25, 37, and 50c., Ingrain Carpets, all wool, at 62, 75, 87c. $1, $1·25, $1·37, and $1·50; Ingrain Carpets, wool filling 40, 45, 50, and 62c.; Three-ply Carpets, $1·50; English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, $1·62 and $1·75; Hemp Carpets, 31 to 62c.; Oil Cloths, 50c.; Entry and Stair Carpets, 25 to 87c.; Window Shades, $1 to $5; Plain Shading, 37 and 50c.; Table Linens, 45c. to $1·50; Towels, 12 to 25c.; Flannel for Bathing Robes, 31c.; Muslins, 10 to 25c.; Calicoes, 10 to 18c.; Lawns, 25c. Wholesale and Retail Store, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets. 2 196m

AUCTION SALES.

PHILIP FORD, Auctioneer,
McCLELLAND & CO., (Successors to Philip Ford & Co.) AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

AT PRIVATE SALE.

25 cases fine palm fans, round handles. 7 5

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE SALE July 9.

Orphans' Court Sale—Estate of Robert Pollock, deceased—LOT Salmon and Somerset street, Nineteenth Ward.

Same Estate—DESIRABLE COUNTRY PLACE, 13 ACRES, Ridge Road, and Edgeley Point Lane, Twenty-first Ward.

Same Estate—4 GROUND-RENTS, $67·50, $64, $72, and $72 each.

Orphans' Court Sale—Estate of George Moore, deceased—Two-story BRICK DWELLING, No. 23 Ashland street, First Ward.

Orphans' Court Sale—Estate of Ann H. Bushan, deceased—Three-story BRICK DWELLING, No. 1336 Parrish street, east of Broad.

Same Estate—WELL-SECURED GROUND-RENT, $75 a year.

Orphans' Court Sale—Estate of Dr. John Vanzyle, deceased—Two-story BRICK DWELLING, German street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Same Estate—3 FRAME DWELLINGS, German street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Orphans' Court Sale—Estate of Thomas J. A. Henkels, deceased—Three-story BRICK DWELLING, No. 1512 North Seventh street, above Jefferson.

NEW THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING, three-story brick stable, carriage-house, shade and large lot, corner of Columbia avenue, Hancock street and Mascher street: 180 feet front.

MODERN THREE-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE, S. W. corner of Thirty-sixth and Locust streets: 140 feet front, 202 feet deep. It has all the modern conveniences. Immediate possession.

Executors' Sale—Estate of Rev. John P. Robins, deceased—THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 627 Marshall street, between Green and Coates.

Same Estate—THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 1316 Parrish street.

MODERN THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 1852 Richmond street, between Huntingdon street and Lehigh avenue.

VALUABLE MOROCCO DRESSING ESTABLISHMENT, No 1130 St. John street: 46 feet 5 inches on St. John street, 46 feet 5 inches on Canal street; 146 feet deep.

THREE-STORY BRICK BUILDING, occupied as a tobacco manufactory, S. E corner of Broad and Wallace streets.

VALUABLE COLLEGE BUILDING, known as "White Hall," river Delaware at College wharf, two miles below Bristol, Bucks county, Pa.

HANDSOME COUNTRY SEAT, 20 acres, known as "Linwood," Chelton Hills, five minutes' walk of the Old York Road Station, North Pennsylvania Railroad.

HANDSOME MODERN RESIDENCE, with side yard, No. 1733 Coates street, 36 feet front.

BANK AND OTHER STOCKS, LOANS, ETC.

Peremptory Sale—for account of whom it may concern—

$8·00 Huntingdon and Broad Top Consolidated 7 per cent. Bonds.

For Other Accounts—

9 shares Cheltenham and Willow Grove Turnpike Co. Par, $100.

$10,000 Huntingdon and Broad Top Consolidated 7 per cent. Bonds.

$6000 North Pennsylvania Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds

$200 Ridge Avenue and Manayunk Railway Bonds.

20 shares Southwark Bank.

90 shares Mechanics' Bank.

50 shares Gilpin Gold and Silver Mining Company of Colorado.

150 shares Enterprise Gold and Silver Mining Company of Colorado. [7 5 3t

SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, No. 127 S. FOURTH Street.

Sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Loans, etc., at Philadelphia Exchange, every Friday at 12 o'clock, noon.

Our sales are advertised in all the daily and several of the weekly newspapers, by separate handbills of each property, and by pamphlet catalogues, one thousand of which will be issued on Wednesday preceding each sale.

REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, No. 508 WALNUT Street

Hold Regular Sales of REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.

Handbills of each property issued separately.

1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also, a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.

Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers

BY THOMAS BIRCH & SON, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, above Eleventh Street.

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS, No. 240 MARKET STREET.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS offers for sale the valuable property, consisting of Mansion House, Stable and Lot of Ground situate at the Northwest corner of SPRUCE and ELEVENTH Streets, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in front on Spruce street 144 feet and on Eleventh street 100 feet. Apply to LEWIS H. REDNER, 6 21 tf No. 152 South FOURTH Street.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR sale.—Fifty or one hundred acres, Bristol pike, above the seven-mile stone, and near Tacony. Mansion House, Coach Shop, and Dwellings to let. Apply to R. WHITAKER, 7 6 2t No. 610 LOCUST Street.

GERMANTOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE CHEAP.—House, 11 rooms, newly papered, and painted; gas, hot and cold water; location high and well shaded; lot 30 by 110 feet. Terms easy. Immediate possession. Apply at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street. 6 1 tf

TO RENT.

TO LET—PART OF THE HOUSE NO. 509 S. FOURTH Street, below Lombard, east side. Inquire on the premises. References required. 5 28

WANTS.

BOOK AGENTS IN LUCK AT LAST.

The crisis is passed. The hour has come to lift the veil of secrecy which has hitherto enveloped the inner history of the great civil war, and this is done by offering to the public General L. C. Baker's

"HISTORY OF THE SECRET SERVICE."

For thrilling interest this book transcends all the romances of a thousand years, and conclusively proves that "truth is stranger than fiction."

Agents are clearing from $200 to $300 per month, which we can prove to any doubting applicant. A few more can obtain agencies in territory yet unoccupied. Address

P. GARRETT & CO., NO. 702 CHESNUT STREET, 7 2tf PHILADELPHIA.

WANTED, FIVE HUNDRED RECRUITS for the U. S. Marine Corps. Recruits must be able-bodied, young, unmarried men. They will be employed in the Government Navy-yards and in Ships of War on foreign stations. For further information apply to JAMES LEWIS, Captain and Recruiting Officer, 4 19 fmw tf No. 311 S. FRONT Street.

LOST.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE OF CITY LOAN, No. 2227, dated September 17, 1862, in name of Margaret Pattison, for six hundred dollars. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same. The finder will receive $5 reward by leaving the same at WILLIAM HOGG, JR.'S, 7 6 12* No. 801 N. EIGHTH Street.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE OF CITY LOAN, No. 16,817, for $400, in the name of A. L. KERR. All persons are cautioned against them same; and any one returning it to T. H. B. WOOD, Manayunk, or at the City Treasurer's Office will be rewarded 6 24 mw12t*

IMPORTANT

To Insurance Companies, Manufacturers of Patent Medicines, and Business Men generally.

The undersigned beg leave to inform the public that they are furnishing, in large quantities, Show Cards and Signs of any design, suitable for outdoor and indoor display. Gold-leaf Letters on Japanned Tin. They are superior to work done by hand, as regards finish and durability, and can be furnished for less than one-half the price. Also, Paper Cutters as business cards.

Ordinary Signs constantly on hand, and a great variety of Lithographic Engravings. Call and examine specimens of work.

JAGGERS & WILLIAMS, 6 26 1mrp No. 612 CHESNUT Street, Room 15.

BAUGH'S RAW BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

The great Fertilizer for all crops. Quick in its action, and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.

Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.

Manufactured only by BAUGH & SONS, Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue, 8 4smw§rp Philadelphia.